...Club riders, was won by Mackin...

AQUATIC.

BROWN FULTON MATCH.

...8, June 6.—At the meeting of the committee last night, final arrangements... Brown's deposit will be for... stakeholders at once. Brown is in...

AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Forepaugh's Generosity.

...tion of Forepaugh's still continues ...nse audiences. Notwithstanding ...e weather of yesterday, the mam... we'll filled. To-day and to-mor... ...ate the sojourn of this monster ...n the West Side, and all who have ...ppearance, should remember this, ...on all the animals and museum ...be on exhibition,—but no circus ...ll be given at that time. This is ...l accommodation of those who ...visit the great managerie and ...ho are averse to circus-perform... forenoon exhibition, Mr. Fore... ...s accustomed generosity, has ex... ...tion to all the children in the ci... to attend free of charge. The ...hibitions will be given Saturday ...evening, and on Monday, Tuesday, ...y it will locate on the South Side. ...s deserve the liberal patronage ...ng.

...e Working Women.

...Christian Union, with headquar... ...West Randolph street, have issued ...circular, addressed to working ...have many more applications for ...ashers, and ironers, and compe... ...s than we have been able to ...gations for such situations may be ...aid, and, if accompanied by the ...ence, will receive prompt at... ...dents residing in other parts ...ntry can usually obtain ...fer to some one whose ...be ascertained through the com... ...es. A large number of competent ...willing to render faithful service ...e, could find situations in every ...'The supply of second-girls, and ...s, exceeds the demand; but nota... ...ficult to obtain here now than a ...faithful, and economical cook, ...oner, or a skillful and otherwise ...ss-maker, who will go to private ...that kind of work."

Meteorological.

...al observations, as recorded by J. ...Optician, 134 State street, corner of ...bserver to the Smithsonian Insti... ...all letters are the initials for gen... ...ering; rain; snow; moist atmos...

CHICAGO, June 6

Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
61	29.20	S. g. r.	To t p m .77 inch.
64	29.27	S. h. r.	
60	28.96	S. W.	
61			

Everything.

...avid Swing will preach next Sun... in Grow's Hall, No. 517 West Madi...

...racey was elected President of only ...companies yesterday, and it wasn't ...make Presidents on, either.

...g of the Rolling Mills Greeley and ...announced for Saturday, the 8th, ...poned until the 15th inst.

...of venturesome Chicagoans have ...Churchill House, at Quincy, and, ...ng it thoroughly, will run it as the ...se.

...seats to Blanche De Bar's benefit, ...Street Theatre to-night, can be se... ...cock's jewelry store, No. 96 West ...t, during to-day.

...of the Chicago and Northwestern ...Association will be held at 2 o'clock ...afternoon, in the office of J. D. ...South Canal street.

...Supervisors of the Womans' Hospi... ...of Illinois, will hold their stated ...ting at the hospital, 66 Vincennes ...afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

...rtainment given at the Free Baptist ...evening proved so successful that ...f the audience, it will be repeated ...Tickets which were not used last ...be accepted at the door.

...inary meeting will be held at the ...Soldiers' Friend, No. 18 Harrison ...Wabash avenue, this (Friday) even... ...purpose of arranging for the organiz... ...ley clubs.

...tract for the erection of a viaduct ...cks of the Northwestern Railroad ...Kinzie and North Clark streets was ...esterday, by the Board of Public ...e Keystone Bridge Company, for...

...Thomas, General Superintendent, has ...the following order, under date of ...Boats on the Illinois and Michigan ...e allowed to draw four feet eight in... ...s date, until otherwise ordered."

...ount of the rain, the class day exercises ...hwestern University, at Evanston, ...ld yesterday. They will be held at ...afternoon, in the grove, weather per... ...not, in the University chapel.

...of reserved seats for Miss Linda Gil... ...al and literary entertainment, which ...place on Tuesday evening next, will ...ore morning. Persons holding sub... ...ers may exchange them for reserved ...ther of the ticket offices.

...eking house of Ruggles, Crosby & ...Grove street, was broken into about ...sterday morning and robbed of ...clothing belonging to a gentleman ...e, and several valuable pa... ...r. Crosby.

...rd of Public Works received bids yes... ...the masonry, carpentery, and paint... ...ng the Ogden and Kinzie schools... ...ct for the masonry of the Kinzie ...awarded to Charles Moore for $15,790; ...tract for the carpentry of the Ogden ...seph McGee for $10,480.

...Lewis J. Lull has been transferred ...Harrison Street Station, to the dis... ...ey thief and vagrant in Captain ...strict. Why this useful officer was ...out to Bridgeport is a conundrum ...Talcott alone can answer. His sug... ...land of smells is Sergeant Reed.

...excitement was caused at the circus, ...by the sudden extinguishment of ...ich left the large audience in total ...r a short time. Light was loudly ...and there was light as soon as the ...en could be found to apply the torch. ...it of wind coming in under the can... ...all the trouble.

...iture of a man named Newman, who ...cupying the house No. 130 West Wash... ...was put out on the sidewalk by a ...t 10 o'clock last night, while the rain ...g down furiously. It appears that ...ease of the premises expired on the ...and that he refused to vacate, where... ...wner entered suit for ejectment, and ...e before a Justice of the Peace.

...ercises of the Hyde Park Literary So... ...is evening are, music under the direc... ...ank Robbins; oration by John J. Her... ...on the question "Can the American ...m, as applied to the selection of can... ...ffice, be superseded by one better?" ...Guy C. Sampson and Sidney L. Un... ...egative, Daniel H. Horne and H. K. ...dies' Department, L. Florence Horne.

...belonging to the American Express ...as left standing at the side entrance ...ale meat market, on West Randolph ...the front end projecting over the ...track. The careless driver of a car ...ailed to observe it, and consequently ...s vehicle was torn from end to end. ...dows were shattered by collision with ...agon. The street car was loaded ...gers, whose escape from injury is...

...rd of Public Works issued the following ...ing permits yesterday: C. W. ...story and basement stone front, 23x... ...45 Chestnut street; Mrs. Thomas ...-story and basement stone front, 40x... ...t Lake street; John Keeh, two-story ...t brick, 70x60 feet, Nos. 534 and 536 ...et; T. Tredmann, two-story and ...ick, 21x42 feet, No. 184 North LaSalle ...l. Peterson, two-story and basement ...feet, No. 147 State street.

...the distinguished arrivals at the ...use, yesterday, were the following: ...Senator Wright, Iowa; ex United ...tor Ross and Judge H. M. Allen, ...enry Sharpe and W. Naylor, Eng... ...ffman, San Francisco; Colonel W. ...St. Petersburg, Russia; W. Kid... ...nt, Thomas Adkins, and J. Curril, ...T. Partridge, Philadelphia; W. R. ...leston; Daniel Macher and J. Alex... ...pool, England.

...nty Attorney, Colonel James P. ...ed yesterday from Springfield, where ...the meeting of the State Board of ...He reports that the assessed value ...n Cook County, as shown by the re... ...ounty Clerk, was $93,936,040.81. The ...t change the assessment of railroad ...t reduced the balance 6 per cent, ...aggregate $88,474,971.54—a reduction ...8.

...ing switchmen still persist in refus... ...and continue to interfere with those ...en employed to perform their duties. ...of large forces of policemen ...ferent yards was necessary to ...order yesterday, and it was ...many instances to detail officers ...tching locomotives. A riot of small ...is reported to have occurred at the ...Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, ...e of the strikers was arrested and ...the Twelfth Street Station.

...the sidewalk inspectors of the Board ...Work extends his peregrinations to ...t, west of Western avenue, he will ...lanks and holes which, with the ...a dark night, will lay the founda... ...tion against the city. He will also ...e sidewalk torn up, and the ground ...an opening of what is to be known ...avenue, a new street, to be honored ...e name of an ex-Alderman. The ...t impassable, except in a gunboat. ...ater in the houses on that street ...ets on each side, with fewer houses ...; but there is an abundance of it ...forming the roadway, especially ...ewalk is torn up.

WISCONSIN.

...y of the Tennessee Reunion.

...ne 6.—The local Committee of Ar... ...or the reunion of the Army of the ...coming Fourth of July, are daily ...advices which indicate a large at... ...letter from General Sheridan states ...e present.

Cod Liver Oil.

...aswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

...asylvania Railroad Company ...sive preparations in Jersey City for ...traffic of its numerous lines com... ...York. It is stated that it is by ...sible that the Pennsylvania Com... ...it necessary to transfer to New ...line of European steamers recently ...n Philadelphia—at least during the ...s, when the Delaware is blocked by...

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, June 8, 1872.

...President Johnson—better known as ...dy"—has been nominated for Congress... ...at-Large by the Labor Reformers of ...essee.

...e Civil Rights and Ku-Klux bills were ...beaten in the House yesterday, by ma... ...ies so decided that they are likely to ...n the Speaker's table, burial without ...ure and certain hope of resurrection for ...session at least.

...he men who could find sermons in stones ...good in everything, are considerably ex... ...d in sentences of perception by the ...ers of the local Administration organs, ...discern in the Philadelphia Platform ...one sentence that has an uncertain ...nd.

...wo of the railroads entering this city,—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and ...igan Southern & Lake Shore lines,—...understood to have conceded the ad... ...ce demanded by the striking switchmen. ...other lines, however, refuse to raise ...es.

...ongress should adjourn on Monday, but it ...robable that the Senate will ask an ex... ...ion of the session—nominally to secure ...passage of three or four bills relating to ...merce, but really to afford the little curs, ...y, Blanche, and Sweetheart, an opportu... ...y of barking at Mr. Sumner.

...r. Conkling will shortly display his zeal, ...ot his knowledge, by attempting a reply ...Mr. Sumner's arraignment of the Admin... ...tion. Mr. Conkling would, probably, ...better thought of should he draw his ...es direct instead of consuming the time, ...tionery, and sessional allowance of the ...ple—not to mention their patience.

...e wedding guests at Mr. Gilmore's ...iseum will, after all, have an opportu... ...y of beating on their breasts, for they ...l hear the loud bassoon of the British ...adiers. The famous band has sailed for ...w York. Thus the firmness of our posi... ...on this vital question has averted what ...mised to be a serious danger.

...noticeable occurrence in Congress, yes... ...day, was the passage by the House of the ...y Anne Montgomery pension bill, over ...veto of the President, by a vote of 101 to ...—the Senate, also, having reconsidered ...passed the bill. At present, recollection ...s to recall another instance during the ...t three and a half years of Congress de... ...ing to accept as valid the arguments of ...Administration on returning a bill.

...he eight-hour strikes in New York still ...tinue, and are, in many instances, ac... ...panied by violent demonstrations. ...nks, however, to the precautions taken ...the authorities, grave consequences have, ...s far been averted. The shibboleth, ...liberty, Fraternity, and Equality," seems ...y to be respected by the workingman ...en he is trampled on by other classes, ...when he is tyrannizing over his own.

...e Senate is, at the hour of going to ...s, engaged in a debate practically on ...Enforcement bill, the proposition ...to tack it as a rider to the ...ibus Appropriation bill. This, of ...se, means an attempt to prolong ...session, throwing on the House the nom... ...l responsibility of defeating the Appro... ...tion bill, unless it will agree to the En... ...ement act, which it has already thrown ...

...he Democratic State Convention of Lou... ...na has appointed to the National Con... ...ntion at Baltimore, delegates opposed to ...traight-out Democratic ticket. Philadel... ...a has dispelled the faint hopes which ...y once entertained, that the withdrawal ...Mr. Grant might conciliate many of the ...lowers of Mr. Greeley and spike the guns ...the Liberals. The "regular Republican" ...train, however, is joined to his idols, ...d the good men of both parties see no ...pe but in the success of the Cincinnati ...minees.

...Podunk and Patagumpus indorse enthu... ...stically the action of Philadelphia." A ...tification meeting will be held at Buggop... ...s on Monday; Hon. J. Q. Adams Bugg ...ll speak." "Bungtown will give her usu... ...majority for Grant." "General Epami... ...ndas Socrates Jones no longer wears a ...ite hat; the Union forever!" "A ballot ...s taken on Conductor Smith's train yes... ...day, which resulted—Grant, 100,002; ...eeley, 1." These are items with which, at ...esent, are clothed upon the advocates of ...purest and best Administration that ...er appointed a brother-in-law. The pota... ...bug or the female pin-cushion—nay, even ...e much Masonically-murdered Morgan ...nself, would be an agreeable variety.

...PROMOTION.—To be Liberator of the Colored ...ce—Ulysses S. Grant; vice Abraham Lincoln, ...ired.

...—In some such military phrase as this ...ght be gazetted Mr. Grant's advancement ...fresh fields and plasters new of extrava... ...nt applause devised by his friends. Until ...e 6th of June, 1872, it was generally be... ...ved that to Mr. Lincoln was to be attrib... ...ed the credit of emancipation. We have, ...wever, lived and learned. To Mr. Grant, ...d to Mr. Grant alone, is due the liberation ...the slave, and whatever of advantage has ...crued to him during the war—not except... ...g the Collectorship and Surveyorship at ...w Orleans. But little more enthusiasm ...d exaggeration will be needed to show ...at Mr. Grant was the author of the Decla... ...tion of Independence, "fit into" the Rev... ...tion, and prompted Christopher Colum... ...s to discover America.

...errit Smith and the other original Abo... ...tionists, who were on exhibition at Phila... ...phia last Wednesday and Thursday, must ...ve beheld with joy, not unmixed with ...gust, the treatment of the negro by ...e Administration faction. The col... ...ed man was everywhere thrust forward ...speak, he was sung about, he was spouted ...out, he was applauded to the very echo; ...was invited to enter in and possess the ...minently conservative and Caucasian city ...Philadelphia. If an unbiased spectator ...ght offer an opinion, in the business of ...bbing down our African brother, the mop... ...andle was run a little too far down ...s throat. The gentle kalsomining ...compliment differs from the gross and ...alpable stucco inspired of interest. The ...olored voters of the South are not the un... ...lucated and credulous fools that Mr. Grant's ...ire-pullers take them to be. They are, ...ith good reason, disgusted at this eleventh-... ...our attempt to use them as the cat's-paws ...o pull the chestnuts of the new firm of ...rant & Wilson (successors to Grant & Col... ...fax) out of the fire. In November next they ...will consign to deserved and ignominious de... ...feat, the designing men, who claim to have ...freed them from material bondage, only to ...fasten upon them other and more galling ...shackles.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday; most of them dull and easier. Mess pork was a shade easier, closing at $12.05a12.10 cash, and $12.35a12.40 seller July. Lard was dull and nominal at $8.75 cash, and $8.70a8.75 seller July. Meats were quiet and steady at 4 1-8a4 1-4c for shoulders, and 6 1-4a6 3-8c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and 1-2c lower, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and 1 2c lower, closing at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was rather more active, but less firmly held. Wheat was quiet, but a shade higher, closing at $1.50 cash, $1.49 seller July, and $1.49 3-4a1.41 seller August. Corn was 3-4c lower, and active, closing at 45c cash, 46 1-8a46 1-4c seller July, and 47 7-8c seller August. Oats were dull, and 3-8c lower, closing at 31 1-4c for seller June, and 35 3-4a36c seller July. Rye was in better demand and 1c higher, closing at 79c for No. 2. Barley was dull, and entirely nominal at 50a55c for No. 2. The hog market was more active, without change in prices, sales making at $3.50a4.00 for inferior to extra. There was a quieter feeling in the cattle market, and low grades were "off" a little. Sheep remain unchanged. The Board of Trade holds meeting in the afternoon, at which it was decided to accept and use storage facilities for grain outside of the warehouse heretofore considered regu...

The Chicago Tribune.

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POLITICAL.

A Bird's-Eye View of the Office-Holders' National Convention.

The Cause and Moral Effect of Grant's Renomination.

A Paper Hanger's Platform for the Would-Be Military Dictator.

The Michigan and Indiana Delegations Beautifully Snubbed.

A Small Army of the Disinterested Congratulate the President.

Progress of Liberal Republicanism in Pennsylvania.

Andrew Johnson Nominated for Congressman-at-Large by the Labor Reformers.

The Day After the Office-Holders' Convention—The Moral Lesson of Grant's Renomination—The Platform, and Its Authors—Who Killed Schuyler Colfax—Mr. Wilson as a Stump Speaker—Inquisitive Colored Delegates.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Convention put forward the first part of its ticket two hours after noon on Thursday, June 6. The delegates had nothing to do with this selection. Two-thirds of them were opposed to General Grant's renomination. They obeyed their ignorant constituencies, those constituencies which would advocate despotism to-morrow, if, for the time being, a military and popular man were a candidate for continuation at the head of affairs. To this extent has popular liberty and independent expression progressed in the history of human nature. Going through the hotels last night, one could hear from room to room an opinion expressed that, although with all the enthusiasm and show Grant has been nominated, yet no man in the party was better off, or could go into the campaign with anything to hope from such a personal, surly, and stolid military exponent of a formerly generous party.

THE MORAL LESSON OF GRANT'S RENOMINATION

is, that any being who can hold the half-dozen leaders of his party in personal restraint and subjection, can be renominated. Wherefore the Philadelphia Convention yesterday decreed there should be no more double terms of a President in this country. That is the sole, whole, and only result of Grant's four years—that he has made two terms impossible in this country.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Now that he is nominated, the moral sense of the community will call for the exclusion of one of the provisions of the Constitution, viz.: that the militia system of the United States be brought up to its standard, and be kept in reservation against the possible military tyranny of the regular army of the United States. Every State not governed by a subservient Governor will take pains to express in his message that we reorganize and perfect the military system, which has long been in abeyance. With an organized militia, despotism in this country is impossible. With a set of prostituted State Governors, like Oglesby, the militia system will be neglected, and people made powerless whenever despotism advances. Let the Illinois State Convention of Liberals and Democrats, which is soon to meet at Springfield, make this a plank in the platform, that a well-organized militia is necessary to the safety of the people under a Republican government. Then let the banks, the capitalists, and the chaps who would have any kind of Government so they can get their dividends, look out. With a well-organized militia we can all face Washington at "shoulder arms." "If this be treason," as Patrick Henry said, "make the most of it." State rights, in the form of secession, are done in this country, but not personal rights.

THE SCENE OF GRANT'S NOMINATION SUPERB.

The Union League, of Philadelphia, and the corrupt Hartranft State ring had made all the preparations, and had artillery waiting outside; salutes, and a drop scene painted showing Grant on horseback in full platform, with three stars on his shoulder, hat, and a steel sabre, riding on the brink of the ocean, with handsome basso relievos of Lincoln and Stanton on either side of him.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Philadelphians, who could not agree upon any candidate of their own, never having agreed upon anything except plunder of the country through the protective system, cheered in a wild and idiotic way when Grant was renominated, which is the vocal expression of a want of belief. The most of these were for Colfax, and against Henry Wilson. When Morton McMichael made his speech, and announced that Pennsylvania gave her vote for Henry Wilson, hardly a man in the house knew what he meant to say for the last word until he had said it. The vote of Pennsylvania in Wilson's favor was largely the result of corporate resolution, the State having positively no candidate of its own, disliked its own progeny, and therefore taking the mildest of two dilemmas.

SOUL STIRRING MUSIC.

After Grant was nominated some of the poorest singing in this country took place. The first singer was a youth weighing about 125 pounds, with a corresponding voice. He stood up in the gallery and endeavored to give articulation to one of the most execrable songs ever set to music, and beyond him was some sort of a chorus lustily going through the motions of singing the music, while nobody heard what the chorus was about. It was the perfection of pantomime.

THE PLATFORM

was read by Joseph Hawley, of Connecticut. He was cleanly shaved for the occasion, and was listened to with great interest by Samuel Bowels. It was written under the restrictions of the pilotage laws. It avoids the Cape Henlopen buoy, and keeps well in the middle of the channel to Bombay Hook. Its sponsor was George William Curtis, the author of the articles on "Jenkins," which have appeared for several months past in Harpers' Monthly. Its advocator and critic was Governor Claflin. It is a paper-hanger's platform, and if he should drop through every plank of it the Convention will throw up the hat and say that he had the right, and read the man out of the party who thinks he ought not to drop through.

THE SLAUGHTERED DELEGATIONS.

What threatened to be a stirring contest over the Vice Presidency turned out to be a bizarre. Colfax and Wilson were of no possible account in the result, but the nomination meant that Oliver P. Morton could not rule the Convention, and the State of Michigan could not, twice in the same year, pass off its cheap pine on the city of Chicago at Protection rates. The two slaughtered delegations were Michigan and Indiana. The chap who threw up his hat the highest and wildest for Colfax was Morton's brother-in-law, Holloway, the Postmaster of Indianapolis.

WHAT BEAT COLFAX

was the sense, even in this Convention, of his statesmanship. He has passed up from grip to grip, and platitude to platitude, until it seems to threaten the intellectual sense of the country that we might be permanently afflicted with a man who had not the military strength of Grant nor the civil virtue of Henry Wilson. The newspaper men are charged with having made the nomination of Wilson, but they, in common with the mass of their countrymen, only shared the belief that, in rejecting Wilson, the Convention would put aside a true, faithful, and hardworking servitor of its organization, while Colfax had been demonstrated by time to be an utterly selfish being, who could smile, and murder the ghost of John D. Defrees beside, over the nomination for the Vice Presidency. The sacrifice of that poor, earnest, and devoted man affected the minds of all who saw the process by which it was accomplished three years ago. He helped greatly to put Mr. Colfax in nomination at Chicago. He was not present at the Philadelphia Convention, and behaved like a self-respecting citizen, not giving any expression to his injured feelings here. But what he had forgiven other men had not forgotten.

EXPLANATION.

I observe that my name is used in a telegraphic despatch to Washington City, rejoicing over Colfax's defeat. I did not sign it. It was put there in my absence. I would scorn to rejoice over the defeat of Schuyler Colfax. It is my belief, while this ticket has no support of mine, that it is stronger to-day, with Henry Wilson's name upon it. He is the best stump speaker in the Republican party. He has that magnificent optimism which may explain away the real cause at hand, and talk upon some trifle of no prominence in the public mind. With old orthodox communities and temperance men he is as strong as Colfax. He is always a man whom you can shake by the hand, and, while you do not believe more than two words in three that he says, you know you are not talking to a man who will sell you out around the next corner. Therefore, there is some improvement in the Republican ticket.

THE CARPET BAGGERS.

Nothing was more conspicuous at the end of this Convention than the enormous number of carpet-bags seen moving towards the railroad depots in a southern direction. Their bills had been paid, it is to be hoped, and the country has entered on the sober, solemn, and miserable work and endeavor to elect a man who is only backed up by the stolidity of the Republic, but has not one particle of sympathy amongst the leaders of opinion.

THE TRIUMPHANT MAN

at Philadelphia, yesterday, was James G. Blaine, of Maine. His name was never mentioned, but to-day at the breakfast hour at the hotels everybody said would it were otherwise, and all called for a man of the youth and firmness of old Blaine to lead the party on.

INQUISITIVE COLORED DELEGATES.

I can close with an anecdote. The negroes, numbering from 30 to 50, in the Convention got very uppish yesterday. They had smoked cigars in the Continental Restaurant, where white men never can smoke, and slept on cot bedsteads in hospitable parlors before people who had not yet become fully accustomed to the odor of the "man and the brother." Last night one colored brother conceived a dissolute notion that he would like to walk around amongst the Caucasian houses of ill fame. It became the onerous duty, therefore, of such a gentleman as the brother in law of Ben. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to be sponsor to the newly made citizen in this interesting avocation. Butler's brother-in-law says this morning that he had a disgusting duty to perform last night. He had to take a simple delegation to a general place of resort, and was afraid to take the delegation to a Caucasian house, because he might be kicked out, in company with the delegation aforesaid. He therefore obtained a directory of sable houses in town, but, to his amazement, when he arrived at each of them, the word was given at the door that no negro would be received, the white delegations having already the chief monopoly in the establishment; therefore, our man and brother departs for the States in which he is absolute, with no trophies in the way of scalps.

APOLOGETIC

I fear to prosecute this delicate subject further, because the rates have advanced at the telegraph office since Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was so badly beaten yesterday in the cause of his candidate, Schuyler Colfax. I hope that no malice will be borne against me because the two papers in the United States which are now taking most of Mr. Orton's salvation are the New York Tribune and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which support for the Presidency of the United States that old editor of forty years standing, Horace Greeley, our next President.

President Grant Congratulated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The city to-day has been full of the returning delegates from the Philadelphia Convention, who have come here to shake hands with the unmolested part of the second ticket, as a sort of compensation for the votes given therefor in the Quaker City yesterday. Grant, who escaped the crowd yesterday, taking a drive behind one of his fastest trotters, was fairly cornered to-day and forced to go through the pump-handle process for several hours, at regular and irregular intervals. The President's Cabinet were among the first to call, and then followed all those Senators and Representatives who returned at too late an hour last night to express to the Chief Magistrate their unaltered, if not unanticipated, joy at this candidature for another four years. Sandwiched in between these important personages would frequently appear an unbroken State delegation, headed by a Senator and a Representative or two, flushed with triumph and importance, and eager that the latter should especially be recognized by the man whom they had so delighted to honor. The President received them all as he receives everything, with satisfaction, perhaps, but without perceptible emotion. The Ohio delegation, headed by the Sandusky band, reached the East Room early in the morning with colors flying and music playing, and was the first of all the ex-renominationists in the city to exchange felicitations with their chief and to promise him the electoral vote of their State in the coming campaign. The President responded to several of these gentlemen that he expected great things of Ohio, and hoped, for the sake of the party that none present would be disappointed. Under the chaperonship of Generals Dent and Babcock, with a Colonel or two thrown in, the delegation were then escorted all over the White House, and shown and explained its manifold attractions and mysteries. The Nebraska and Wisconsin delegations, which subsequently called, were also treated in this same kind, beneficent, and hospitable manner, all without expense, so far as can be ascertained. Scattering fragments of other delegations put in an appearance irregularly for the balance of the day, the most of these being from the South. Some of the more important of the latter had a confidential chat with the President relative to the necessity for passing the Ku-Klux bill, now lying on the Speaker's table in the House. The colored Southerners conjoined to this also a demand for a full Equal Rights bill, much more complete than that which the Senate emasculated and then passed in the absence of its author. Inasmuch as these delegates made the same arguments at Philadelphia, and to the President himself before they went there, without effect in either instance, and inasmuch as almost while they were talking the House passed upon both of the measures in a very decided and unfavorable manner, it is to be presumed that the suggestions as to the political necessities of the South will have to await another session of Congress, even if it should be an extra one. One Senator, who had a long talk with the President to-day, found him extremely jubilant and confident of a larger vote than that which he received four years ago.

Increase of Liberal Republican Sentiment in Pennsylvania.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Hon Henry Sherwood, Representative of the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania, has just returned from a visit to his home, where he spent some time informing himself upon the political situation. His District is composed of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter, and Tioga Counties, being the Northern tier of the State. The District went Democratic for the first time when it elected Mr. Sherwood to Congress, and has been regarded as one of the surest Republican Districts in the State. Mr. Sherwood says that fully one-third of the Republicans of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, and Potter, all being strongly in favor of that party, have already announced themselves for Greeley. He was also at the Reading Convention, and, by a careful count, satisfied himself that considerably more than half of the delegation to the Baltimore Convention from that State would sustain the nominations made at Cincinnati.

Hon. E. F. Pilsbury, of Augusta, who has been three times the nominee of the Democrats of Maine for Governor of that State, has written a letter to a member of Congress, asking him to use what influence he possessed to secure the ratification of the Cincinnati nominations by the Baltimore Convention. He says: "The Democracy of Maine are a unit, so far as I can learn, in favor of the Liberal ticket at Baltimore. If Greeley and Brown are adopted at Baltimore harmoniously, we shall have a perfect storm of enthusiasm, but if rejected, a storm of indignation from our people, and a general collapse of the party."

What is Thought of the Philadelphia Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 7—The Evening Post is disgusted with the Philadelphia platform. It says: "The resolutions are a jumble of inanities, when they are not platitudes, and with almost as little relation to the political duties of the hour as Comfort's maxims on the Westminster Catechism. The Convention just closed at Philadelphia is, perhaps, as shabby a specimen in platform-making as we have yet had. The first resolution relates the glorious early history of the Republican party, but is otherwise not true, omitting or misrepresenting its disastrous failures in its reconstruction and financial policies. The second, third, fourth, eighth, and tenth resolutions are not distinctive at all, and express merely what all parties now accept. The fifth, on Civil Service, is feeble and prevaricating. The sixth, against granting away the public lands, is somewhat in conflict with the more convincing practice of the party, and the same may be said of that against the franking privilege, which has been supported by both the Senate and House, this session, with sneers at those who asked for this reform. As for what is said in the seventh, eleventh and fourteenth resolutions on tariff, on relations of capital and labor, and on woman suffrage, it is so palpable a juggle in each case that it would have been much better to say nothing."

The Syracuse Standard, of which General H. A. Barnum is editor, which has awaited the action of the Philadelphia Convention, comes out to-day with a sharp editorial refusing to support the ticket. It says: "If at any time we have intimated that, under any circumstances, we would support General Grant for President, it has been upon the impression that some of his derelictions were susceptible of explanation, and that he would be placed upon a platform generous in its inspiration and broad in its scope. Now that his most gifted and ardent champions are obliged to confess the indictment against him sustained, and that the platform upon which he stands fails to come up to the liberal standard of peace and good-will, we would be without excuse if we sustained him. It needs but few words to declare our opposition to the re-election of President Grant under unhappy auspices of the Philadelphia Convention. Deeply regretting the necessity which is upon us, we repudiate the action of the Convention, and decline to support its nominees."

Special Despatches to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., June 7.—The Grant ratification meeting last night was not worthy of being worn in Greeley's cast off shoes. Scarcely two dozen Tanners could be induced to join the procession, and the court room was not one-third filled. A resolution was introduced in the City Council indorsing Grant, which was voted down 6 to 5, notwithstanding but one member was a Democrat.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 7.—The nomination of Grant and Wilson was received in this city with great enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired on the receipt of the nominations, and an immense out door ratification meeting was addressed by Lieutenant-Governor Eastman, Hon. T. F. Withrow, Captain John S. Runnells, Colonel C. H. Gatch, and Dr. Davison.

GREENUP, Ill., June 7.—The nominations of the Office-Holders' Convention, at Philadelphia, falls like a wet blanket upon the people here. Not a shot is heard, nor a flag raised. The Administration care nothing for Wilson or Colfax any way. Republicans remember that Henry Wilson is the same man who, as delegate from Massachusetts to a National Convention several years ago, bolted the Convention, and endeavored in vain to defeat the regular nomination. Personally, he can have nothing to say to those Republicans who are independent enough to vote as their conscience dictates. The true Republicans are to have a campaign paper published in this county in the interest of Greeley and Brown, and it is to be hoped that it may be continued after the election as a permanent paper. The Republican party has long needed a Republican paper published by somebody else than a Democratic Postmaster, and in the sole interest of the one man power. The Swedes of Henry County hold a Convention at Andover to-morrow. A large majority of the Swedes will vote for Greeley. At the same time they are willing to vote the regular County Republican ticket, provided one or more of their own countrymen is placed thereon. They will demand this, and submit to nothing less. The Administration papers in this county have both abused the Swedish population for years, but they are now beginning to crawfish, and will probably gladly consent to place a Swede Sheriff in office in order to save the balance of the county ticket. They are too late, however. On the Presidential question, the Swedish population vote for Greeley.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 7.—The satraps of the military Government obeyed orders from headquarters, and have been drumming recruits for three days past to ratify General Grant by means of a bonfire, music, and anvil. A crowd of 221 boys, 8 little girls, and 75 voters, came together and listened to silly twaddle and stupid burlesque singing. The French voters were not there—the German voters did not come. The intelligent Republicans fight shy of Grant.

GALENA, Ill., June 7.—The nomination of Grant and Wilson was received with great enthusiasm in this city. A salute of one hundred guns was fired in ratification of the ticket. Grant will probably poll a much larger vote in Galena than he did four years ago. There is no Greeley party here.

Grant Ratification Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 7—A Grant and Wilson meeting was held to-night at Lincoln Hall, which was crowded, a number of ladies being among the auditors. Senator Sherman presided and made a speech, followed by Secretary Delano, Representatives Bingham, Shellabarger, and Stevenson, and Professors L. Langston and Storrs, of Chicago.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Philadelphia nominations and the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A New Orleans special says: The Democratic Convention, last night, nominated delegates to the Baltimore Convention, all of whom are understood to be against any Democratic nomination at Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, June 7.—Messrs. S. U. Pinney, A. C. Parkinson, J. C. Ford, and Philo Dunning have been elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention, at Milwaukee. All are in favor of indorsing Greeley. The Republican nominations at Philadelphia are received with satisfaction here, especially that of Wilson, but there has been no demonstration.

NASHVILLE, June 7.—The Labor Reform State Executive Committee to-day agreed upon a State ticket: John C. Brown, for Governor, Andrew Johnson for Congressman for the State-at-large, W. G. Brien, Congressman of Fifth District, W. C. Whitthorne, of the Sixth, R. F. Looney, of the Ninth.

FORT WAYNE, June 7.—To-morrow a hot contest is anticipated in the Democratic County Convention for the nomination for State Representatives and County Officers. The largest number of candidates ever in the field are working each for himself, and a lively time is anticipated.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, June 7—The Republicans here ratified the nomination of Grant and Wilson to-night. One hundred guns were fired, bands paraded the streets, bonfires blazed, and an enthusiastic meeting was held in the German Theatre, which was addressed by prominent citizens.

NEW YORK, June 7—A large meeting of colored men was held in Brooklyn to-night to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Wm. H. Johnson, a colored man, made an address, and said 15,000 colored voters in this State would support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The nominations at Philadelphia were received without special demonstration.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STRIKERS DESPONDENT AND THREATENING.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The weather for the last few days has been wet and dismal, and strikers having made no progress whatever in their demands are consequently despondent and threatening. No additional violence, however, occurred to-day. The Eight-Hour League have not been able to report a complying employer for the last 48 hours. This was relief-day, and the strikers crowded around the Treasurer to receive their scanty stipend. The Committee on Ways and Means was engaged in speculating how to make the ends meet. Notwithstanding their assertions of sufficiency of resources, $5,000 a week does not provide a very plentiful subsistence for 10,000 men, many of them having families. The route for the procession on Monday has been approved by the Board of Police, and a police escort authorized. It is claimed that 30,000 men will participate. The most important prospective strike in its consequences is that of the gasmen. The Gasmen's Union Protective Association, and others in the employ of the gas companies, had a large meeting this afternoon to consider whether to join in the movement. They now work twelve hours, and ask to have the eight-hour rule adopted without reduction of pay, which is from $3 to $3.60 per day. The Union numbers 800 members, 150 joining to-day. The strike will begin at 6 p. m., to-morrow, unless the terms are accepted. The Directors of the Grand street horse cars have voluntarily raised the pay of the conductors and drivers to $2.75 per day. There were symptoms of trouble at One Hundred and Tenth street and Third avenue to-day. Early in the morning a body of Yorkville quarry and rockmen, who are on a strike, went about from place to place and compelled men employed on street work to knock off. They made men on Ninety-ninth street quit, and did the same thing for others. Then they proceeded to One Hundred and Tenth street and Tenth avenue, where a large main sewer, the third largest in the world, is being constructed. There are seventy-five men at work here. When the Yorkville strikers found a squad of police watching for them, they quietly asked the men to quit work, which they refused to do, and the strikers said they would have a thousand men on the ground before night, but nothing came of their threat. The shirt-cutters of this city, and the barbers of Brooklyn intend to strike on Monday, the latter for 12 hours.

A FRAUDULENT WILL.

In the year 1841, Dr. Theo. B. Tallmage, of this city, died, and, shortly afterwards, a lawyer, named Phillip Burrows, presented an instrument for probate purporting to be the last will and testament of Dr. Tallmage, executed in 1839, by which he was appointed executor, and named as legatee in case of the death of the Doctor's infant daughter before reaching the age of 21 years. The will also contained power to sell property in his direction. In 1855, finding the child was likely to attain her majority, Burrows, under the power given him in the will, disposed of all the real estate and retired with the proceeds to this city, where he recently died. Meantime, the daughter grew to womanhood, and married James C. Bolton, of this city, and in 1862 suits were commenced in the Superior Court for the recovery of the property, on the ground that the will was fraudulent and void, and that the purchases had been made by parties in collusion with Burrows. After the lapse of ten years one of these cases, which is made a test case, has at length reached a trial before a jury, and to-day the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff on all the issues submitted. The property involved is said to exceed half a million dollars.

WILL OF EX-MAYOR SMITH OF BROOKLYN.

The will of the late Ex Mayor Samuel Smith, of Brooklyn, is one of the most comprehensive on record. The estate is worth over $1,000,000, and is divided in sums of $500 and upward among about 50 relations and $4,000 to a religious organization.

THE CITY DEBT.

An official statement, prepared by the Comptroller, shows that on May 31 the outstanding debt of this city was $111,538,788.83.

There has been no interest paid on the city debt during the year. The total county debt amounts to $32,683,800. The total city and county debt amounts to $124,451,258.86. In the county debt there has been in five months a net increase of $1,534,506, so that the city and county debts show an increase during the current year of $12,818,716.

THE FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

The French Communist who was most demonstrative in his insults to the "Garde Republicaine" Band yesterday, was arraigned to-day, and held in $300 bail to keep the peace. His demeanor in Court was very quiet and penitential.

GOLD.

supplemental treaty was resurrected to-day, as the controlling element in speculative circles. The Gold Room was the first that felt the influence of the sudden change in the position of affairs, and a selling movement was inaugurated, which carried the price of gold down from 114½ to 113½. Sales were largely by small holders of gold, who, in many cases, not only sold out their long gold, but placed themselves on the short side of the market. There was a general disposition to anticipate any future benefit likely to result from the Treaty, and free sales of gold for bear account increased the short interest already existing in the market to such an extent that some of the bears stopped selling late in the day, and began a covering movement. This checked the downward course of the premium.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

were a little weaker for actual business, but nominal quotations are unchanged. The effect of the Treaty on the

STOCK EXCHANGE

was to advance the price from ½ to ¾ per cent.

STOCKS.

With the increase in business, Erie advanced from 69½ to 63¾, and afterwards fell off to 63¾. New York Central stock advanced from 96¾ to 98½, and scrip from 96½ to 98½; Western Union advanced from 75½ to 76½; Canton from 97 to 98½; Northwestern from 73½ to 74½; and Pacific Mail from 75½ to 76. Some of the large holders of stocks were realizing at the advance. Business outside of above was very moderate in extent. Market closed steady.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed at 104½@106; Union Pacific firsts, 94½@94¾; land grants, 81½@81¾; incomes, 86½@88½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour was more general. Medium and better grades more active. Low grades more plenty and easier. No. 2 and superfine plenty and fairly active at the close. There is a fair demand at a slight concession in prices. The demand for wheat was good, and, with limited arrivals, prices were better. Inquiry chiefly for export. Market closes strong at an advance. Inquiry confined to shippers chiefly.

PROVISIONS.

Pork dull, outside the jobbing trade, and somewhat nominal.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NOBLE INDIAN.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Red Cloud, Red Dog, and twenty-five other Sioux Chiefs and braves leave for Philadelphia to-morrow. From Philadelphia they start for their homes, stopping to visit Pittsburgh.

GORDON VS. GOULD.

Gordon Gordon not appearing to-day, Judge Brady granted a dismissal of his complaint against Gould in case he does not appear on the 20th inst. for examination.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church, in the morning session, was occupied in the discussion the report of the Committee recommending a change in the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J.

THE STRIKERS.

The Executive Committee of the Eight-Hour League has been busily engaged in the preparation of letters to Governor Hoffman, repelling the accusations of violence which have been brought against workmen. The meetings of the German furniture-makers continue large and enthusiastic, the men evincing as much determination as on the first day of the strike. Although threatening no violent measures, they are gradually manifesting a bitter and revolutionary spirit. The Eight-Hour League this morning received despatches from Philadelphia stating that the Gas Trustees will accede to the demands of the laborers on the gas-works. The coachmakers held a mass meeting this morning to lay plans for future proceedings. The car-drivers on the Fourth Avenue line decided last night to demand an increase of pay, and, it is said, have obtained the price demanded, though efforts are being made to keep the matter quiet. The Gas Men's Protective Union, numbering some 650 men, resolved to stop work to-morrow night unless the hours are reduced to eight. The sewing machine workmen formed a Protective Union to-day. The Amalgamated Engineers' Society meditate a speedy strike for eight hours.

At a meeting of the Workingmens' Union, this evening, the Knights of St Crispin of this city resolved to strike to-morrow against a reduction of wages. Preparations were also made for the grand demonstration and parade of all the trades on Monday. The printers of this city also reported that they would strike for the eight-hour system early in July.

REGISTRY FRAUDS.

A motion was made to-day to discharge Stephen H. Babcock, alleged to have been concerned in the registry frauds. The decision was reserved.

WILL CASE.

A verdict for plaintiff has been rendered in the Superior Court in the case of Laura E. Bolton, contesting the will of her father, Theodore B. O. Talmadge, made in 1839, to obtain possession of property valued at $40,000. The case is a test one for the whole property, involving $,00,000. The complaint alleges undue influence in obtaining the will, and that deceased was a resident of Columbia County, while the will was probated in New York County, thus rendering it a nullity. The father died in 1841, when complainant was an infant.

DR. LANAHAN ARRESTED.

Dr. Lanahan was arrested this afternoon on an order of arrest issued by Judge Friedman, of the Supreme Court, on complaint of Samuel G. Goodenough, who has brought suit against him to recover damages for alleged slander: Plaintiff, in his affidavit, says Dr. Lanahan had called him a thief and a robber, and that he accused him of wearing diamonds, and other articles of jewelry, purchased with money which he had taken from the Methodist Book Concern. Bail was fixed at $5,000.

Dr. Lanahan refused to allow any of his friends to bail him, on the ground that he had been persecuted by the Methodist Book Concern, and was committed to Ludlow Street Jail. He has sent to Baltimore for his brother to become security. He is expected here to-morrow.

DIED.

W. F. Beers, night editor of the Tribune, died to-night of congestion of the brain. He was a native of Ireland, has lived in this city since childhood, and been in the Tribune office since 1866, was first a compositor. Since 1869 he has been on the editorial staff. He was 35 years of age, served during the entire war in the Tenth New York Regiment, was promoted to Captain, having entered as a private; served with courage and ability; was once wounded, and twice captured by the rebels.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 7.—The announcement from Liverpool, yesterday, that the Government had withdrawn its consent to the departure of the band of the Grenadier Guards for America was premature, although the report was current in that city. The full band has sailed in the steamship City of Brussels for New York.

The laying of the additional telegraph cable to the Continent has been completed. The line runs direct from Lowestoft, on the Sussex coast, to Emden, Hanover. Telegraphic communication was opened to-day.

Bismarck going to the Isle of Wight for the benefit of his health.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—Arrived—the steamships Russia and England, from New York, and the Olympus, from Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 7—Arrived—the steamship Berlin, from Baltimore.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 7.—The Journal Officiel announces that the total damage sustained by the City of Paris, at the hands of the Commune, will reach 500,000,000 francs.

MOVILLE, June 7.—Arrived—the steamships Alexandria and Trinacria, from New York.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 7.—It is probable that Admiral Topete will be appointed Minister of the Colonies.

THE TREATY.

England Likely to Accept the Supplemental Article.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A despatch from Washington says: "Official information has just been received from London, giving the assurance that the English Government accepts the supplemental rule to the Treaty of Washington, as amended by the Senate, and the Geneva Arbitration will now proceed to consider the cases presented by the two Governments."

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A report prevailed to-day that England has accepted the additional article to the Treaty of Washington. This report may have been founded on the remarks made last night in the House of Lords which gave promise of such result. No official information had been received up to a late hour to-night confirming the report. Gentlemen in official positions have, however, through Minister Schenck, such intimations as lead them to believe that the article will be accepted with the explanation given, the British Ministry by authority of our Government in relation to consequential damages. Should the article be accepted it will be embodied in the form of a treaty, to be negotiated here by Secretary Fish and Sir Edward Thornton, and then sent to London for the Sovereign's signature. The Arbitrators at Geneva can adjourn soon after their meeting on the 15th instant to meet again as soon as the document shall reach them, and thereafter continue their business without further impediment.

MISSOURI.

Progress of the Berkley Trial—Probable Extra Session of the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—In the Berkley trial, to-day, three experts testified that the hand-writing of the black mailing letter, offered in the testimony by defence, some time ago, closely resembles that of Dr. Berkley. Witnesses for the defence testify they were present at the picnic at which it is alleged Berkley took improper liberties with Ella Perry; saw Berkley and the child together repeatedly, but observed nothing improper in the Doctor's conduct. This case is rapidly drawing to a close, and will probably be given to the Bishop for final decision early next week.

It is likely that an extra session of the Legislature will be called to re-district the State, as it has been discovered that the additional Electors, to which Missouri is entitled under the apportionment to the Lower House of Congress, cannot be elected at large, but must represent a definite district.

A Balloon Burned.

BOSTON, June 7.—Professor King's balloon, "Colossus," the largest ever manufactured, in which he intended making an ascension from this city July 4, was entirely destroyed by fire at Charlestown, Mass., last evening.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge No. 209, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for business and work on M. M. Degree, at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st. By order of the W. M. SAMUEL C. SMITH, Secretary.

Chicago and Northwestern

Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

There will be a meeting of this Association, at the office of J. D. EASTER, No. 70 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, June 8, 1872, at 2 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of altering the Constitution of said Association so that Section Twelve (12) shall read to-wit: The capital stock of this Association shall be fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) divided into shares of five dollars each, certificates of which shall be issued to members who have subscribed and paid for same, on such terms and conditions as may be established by the Board of Directors, and when the sum due on subscriptions to the stock is fully paid, no further liability or assessment on the holder can be made;—and for such other business as may legally come before it. By order of the President.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS.

JONATHAN PERIAM, Secretary.

UNDERWEAR.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR!

We are offering a choice line of Summer MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS at manufacturers' prices; also, fine Merino, Gossamer, India Gauze, Lisle Thread, Novia Silk, and choice Balbriggan Underwear, Jean and Linen Trouser-fitting Drawers, Summer Hosiery of all kinds, Gents' Pongee, Corah, China, Bandanna, Madder-green and Linen Hdkfs., extra-size French Cambric Hdkfs. from 50c up, and a job lot of Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs. at $3 per dozen, of extra value; Children's White Cotton, Lisle and Balbriggan Socks, three-quarter and extra-long Hose, Gents' Superfine Balbriggan, Lisle Thread and fine White Cotton Half Hose, Opera Hose in brown, white and pink, Braces, Shirt Fronts, etc., etc.

The "Harris" Kid Gloves, for Misses, in all sizes; a choice assortment of Blue Silk Gloves, in one and two buttons, and a full stock of everything seasonable in this department.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

UNDERWEAR! Large Stock! Low Prices! WILSON BROS., 330 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House) Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

NEW BOOKS.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.'S BULLETIN OF Late, Useful, and Entertaining BOOKS.

Taine on Intelligence	$5 00
Corals and Coral Islands; by Dana	5 00
Prehistoric Times; by Lubbock	5 00
Broken Toys; a Novel; by Anna C. Steele	1 25
Music and Morals; by R. W. Haweis	1 75
Albert Lunel; by Lord Brougham; paper	75
Mireio; by Frederick Mistral	2 00
Olrig Grange; a poem	1 50
Fireside; after the German of Rothenfels	1 50
Fables and Legends; by John G. Saxe	1 50
It is the Fashion; by the author of "Over Yonder"	1 50
Kona Browning; by Mrs Holmes	1 50
The Rose Garden; a Novel	1 50
Paul of Tarsus	2 00
Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy	4 00
Life in Nature; by Hinton	1 50
Studies in Poetry; by Shairp	1 50
Saunterings; by Charles Dudley Warner	1 50
Bits of Travel; by H. H.	1 50
Life of Abraham Lincoln; by Ward H. Lamon	3 00
Three Books of Song; by Longfellow	2 00

And all late publications, for sale at Wholesale and Retail, by

Cobb, Andrews & Co., 469 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS.

New Consignments In Dry Goods and Ladies' Suits, arriving daily, at HONNET & CO.'S, 65 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES. Prospect Park (Danby Station), for sale on easy terms, or will trade for improved farm. Also for sale for subdivision, 10, 20, 40, 80, 100 Acres, at Prospect Park. W. F. BREWSTER, No 124 Madison-st., corner Clark.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of MILLS & DABB, has been dissolved by mutual consent; either party will sign in liquidation. B. S. MILLS, 179 Nineteenth-st. RICHARD DABB, 75 North Morgan-st. Chicago, June 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of Favor & Griswold is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Otis S. Favor will collect all accounts and pay all indebtedness of the late firm. (Signed) OTIS S. FAVOR, CHAS. S. GRISWOLD. CHICAGO, June 8, 1872.

HATS.

SUMMER Head Dress! The Finest and Largest Stock in the city is at BREWSTER'S, No. 38 West Madison-st., opposite Sherman House.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, $5,000,000 IN GOLD! SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Pres't. L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will receive applications for loans on improved Real Estate in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen: W. F. COOLBAUGH, WIRT DEXTER, SOLOMON A. SMITH, HENRY W. KING, HEMAN G. POWERS. Chicago, June 1, 1872.

INSURANCE WANTED. Merchants', Firemen's, Knickerbocker, State, Home, Garden City, and Germania. Highest cash prices paid for a limited number of policies. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 North Canal-st.

CUTLERY AND GUNS.

"ON SATURDAY," Biggs, Spencer & Co., WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, 335 Wabash-av. TO THE INSPECTION OF THEIR Friends and the Public.

Having added a RETAIL DEPARTMENT, we offer a complete line of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE in CUTLERY AND GUNS. Imported direct in BOND, and an elegant collection of other goods, personally selected in Europe by our Mr. Spencer, comprising the best known makes of Fine English Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Fishing Tackle, Breech-loading Guns. In addition, we have Lamson's Fine Table Knives, Rubber Table Knives, Rogers' Genuine Plate, Scissors and Shears.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 335 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS. The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States. 50,000 NOW IN USE. No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue. Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

GROCERIES.

FARWELL, STEELE & PRATT, 28 & 30 River-st., Near foot of Wabash-av., Importers and Jobbers of Fancy Groceries, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, etc., etc. Stock large, choice, fresh, and complete. Prices LOWER THAN THE LOWEST. Now on hand and constantly receiving, ORANGES, LEMONS, and the Dragon brand of FIRE CRACKERS. Special attention given to country orders.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE. CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872. Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next. In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago. M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

Putnam, of Hartford. Cash paid for policies. Also STATE and GARDEN CITY, and MERCHANTS' policies wanted. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

Security Ins. Co. of New York. Cash paid for policies on which first dividend has been paid. SHUFELDT & BALL, 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED. Adjusted claims against the Lorillard and Astor Insurance Companies. Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room No. 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Washington and Clark-sts.

REMOVAL.

THE National BANK OF ILLINOIS. PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $500,000. GEO. SCHNEIDER, President. WM. M. SCUDDER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

S. B. Cobb.	Walter L. Peck.
H. N. Hibbard.	B. H. Campbell.
J. R. Walsh.	E. Prussing.
Henry Schoellkopf.	J. C. Simm.
Wm. H. Bradley.	M. B. Kimbell.
C. W. Cook.	J. L. Chapman.
Wm. H. Ovington.	Geo. Schneider.
Fred Mahla.	

The National Bank of Illinois has removed to its new office, 158 and 160 LaSalle-st., (Bryan Block. For the convenience of its West Side customers, the office at 14 West Randolph-st. will be continued for the present.

REMOVAL. D. W. BAKER & CO., 213 & 215 East Kinzie-st., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Flour Dealers. Sole agents for the celebrated Mason's Favorite, Casco, and other brands.

REMOVAL. ISAAC COALE has removed his coal and wood office from 377 to 375 Wabash-av., a few doors south of the Post Office.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS. FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at ... 8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A very fine quarry of fire-proof sandstone of beautiful color, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, 50 miles from Chicago, convenient for loading. Inquire of D. W. IRWIN & CO., 17 Central Block, corner Washington and Market-sts., where samples and full particulars may be seen.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY. FOR SALE—The buildings of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, situated at the corner of Halsted-st. and Clybourne-av., known as the "Halsted st. Barracks." Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. Store for rent and fixtures for sale. One of the best localities in the city. Inquire at G. POTTGIESSER'S, 309 State-st.

LOTTERY.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic, Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 50,000, and one of 40,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 18, 1872. Tickets for first drawing: Wholes, $21; halves, $10.50; quarters, $5.50; eighths, $2.75. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $90; halves, $45; quarters, $22.50; eighths, $11.25. Prizes cashed and information given. F. C. ...; THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

MENAGERIE.

DEAD! DEAD! DEAD! THE GREAT WAR ELEPHANT ROMEO, BELONGING TO THE Forepaugh Menagerie, DIED YESTERDAY June 7th.

He is now lying in state in the Menagerie Tent, crowned with immortelles, and Shrouded for the Grave.

HE CAN BE SEEN This Forenoon, this Afternoon, and this Evening.

His living weight was 10,000 POUNDS! 100 YEARS OLD! The largest Elephant in captivity. Only once in a lifetime, and hardly that, is the opportunity presented of seeing A Dead Elephant. ALAS, POOR ROMEO! "We shall ne'er look upon his like again." Three Exhibitions To-day---Forenoon, Afternoon, and Evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUMBOLDT PARK Residence Association. (A Corporation chartered under the General Law of the State of Illinois.)

This association is now ready to receive subscriptions for stock. Having acquired a tract of 40 acres, east of and fronting in a length of 1,300 feet on Humboldt Park, and which is the nearest ground fronting on any of the West Side Parks, we have formed an association in order to be able to induce immediate and good improvements. The property contains 380 building lots, which are offered at $500, each, payable as follows: 10 per cent, or $50 cash. 15 per cent, or $125, on June 20, 1872. 25 per cent, or $125, on June 20, 1873, with interest at 8 per cent per annum. 25 per cent, or $125, on June 20, 1874, with interest at 8 per cent per annum. 25 per cent, or $125, on June 20, 1875, with interest at 8 per cent per annum. As soon as all the shares are subscribed for, and first 25 per cent installment paid in, the choice of lots will be disposed of at auction, according to the situation of the best real estate men, the result of such choice will give an amount of premiums of upwards of $60,000, which surplus will be equally distributed among the shareholders, thus reducing the amounts payable, we think, fully 33 per cent. Improvements by sidewalks, planting trees, and introduction of water from the artesian well, will be made by the Association and liberal premiums will be paid to parties who build the first residences, thus insuring a rapid advance of values. $1,000 will be paid to the first party erecting a residence worth $5,000. Henry Greenebaum, Esq., has consented to act as Trustee for the Association. A prospectus and particulars may be obtained in the office of Greenebaum's Bank, 18 North Canal-st., where a subscription list is open until Wednesday, June 12. CHARLES PROCLESTING, Secretary of the Humboldt Park Res. Ass'n. FRANZ ARNOLD, President.

(Incorporated November, 1859.) THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

KID GLOVES.

1,200 pair black two-button kids	$1.50
750 pair colored two-button kids	1.50
800 pair light one-button kids	1.00
750 pair colored one-button kids	1.00
1,200 pair black one-button kids	1.00

These are the prices merchants pay us by the dozen. Every lady fitted by measure, and every pair warranted, or no sale. Come and see GONZE, the glove fitter, 476 State-st., near Eldridge court.

MILLINERY. Mrs. E. J. HOPSON has removed to 427 Wabash-av.

Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, New York. This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for modern elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited. R. M. TWEED, Proprietor. WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent. Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

MATT. WALSH, So long established at 291 South Clark-st., will open one of the finest SAMPLE ROOMS AND CIGAR STORES in the city, on Saturday Evening, June 8, 1872, at 114 East Harrison-st. Give him a call.

CARPETS! Cleaned on the floor, and colors perfectly restored. NEW YORK PATENT CARPET RENOVATING CO., 81 West Washington-st., and 135 Twenty-second.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY, OFFICES—419 State, 98 South Desplaines, and 136 Michigan-sts.

Power Elevators, Manufactured by JAS. L. HAVEN & CO., 56 Plum-st., Cincinnati. Send a description of what you need and we will give you an estimate for a Hoister warranted satisfactory.

IRON BEDSTEADS Plain and Ornamental. Dealers liberally dealt with at the factory, corner Van Buren and Desplaines-sts. CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD MFG CO.

BANKERS' STATIONERY, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 51, 53, and 55 North Desplaines-st., and 641 Wabash-av.

Are now unloading cargo of BLOSSBURG COAL. Orders solicited. Cars loaded promptly. J. L. HATHAWAY. Office and Yard cor. Randolph and Market-sts.

IMPORTANT TO CABINET-MAKERS. A mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Globe Theatre, on Desplaines-st., between Madison and Washington. THE COMMITTEE.

Sleds, hand-trucks, buggies, wagons made and repaired; stock on hand, at MARTIN'S, Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET. ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872. The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 300 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths. The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers. The bids will be opened on July 12th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 10th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State. For more particular information, inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq. The bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board. JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD P. WEST, Commissioners of Penitentiary.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Work in Hand—What Shall We Do with the Old Implements?—How to Do the Work—Silent Birds—What Killed the Clover?—Time to Cut Hay.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 1.

June is often called the month of roses, and that is the poetry of it; while the use of it is the killing of weeds, and we might thus call it the weed-killing month,—the month to hold the weeds in check while the corn grows rank, and the wheat, and the oats, the barley, and the rye, send out long heads from their sheaths of straw, and the potatoes, and beans, and the rows of garden vegetables, make a fine display, as shower after shower sprinkles their leaves and goes down into the soil after the plant food that builds up their tissues. After all, the prose has its poetry, for the farmer now rides while doing the work. It is but the necromancer's story: the steel blades of the "Farmer's Friend" is the wand that wills the weeds, and opens up the soil to the atmosphere, the dew, and the rain. These things were left for the later days, when genius comes to the aid of labor, and the farmer is raised above the old drudgery of the hoe, and the scythe, and the weary flail. The rains may come, but the boy on his cultivator stirs the surface of the corn-field at the rate of eight or ten acres a day, and the weeds have no time to grow up strong and defiant. In the days of the single shovel, the hat-sickness, and the coulter, the corn field had only toil,—stern, sullen toil,—that made the boy wish for other inheritance than that of delving in the soil. The mystery of plant-life,—how the elements combine to give them form, how nature rounds up the fruit, and then pencils it in beauty,—awake his thoughts, for he now has time to think of all these things; a student of nature, no longer cut off from schools and books, and looked upon as one of a lower order among the great industries of the day. I almost wish myself a boy again, that I might have the easy task; but it is something to look over the line of march, and see how these great changes have come.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Yesterday I was over to see my neighbor Sam. Jones. "What am I to do with all these implements?" inquired Sam, as we stood in his loft over the cow-stable. "There are two fine-tooth, one-horse cultivators, that once gave me great pleasure; the old single-shovel plow, that I once used to work out my potato rows; and here are piled up, higgledy-piggledy, wheels, axles, shovel-standards, levers, set of three or four riding cultivators, not a quarter worn out, but now all gone out of date; and on the yonder side are clippers, breakers, and plows of all work, that have somehow grown out of use,—all good in their day, but all have given place to better implements. I have no use for them, and my neighbors laugh at me if I offer to sell them on long times and at low figures." "I think you might sell them. There is Peter Conner, down on Section Six, who has been using a Lapeer and Kidder those past ten years, and there is Jo. Knuckle, over by Brown's, who used a double-shovel last year; and Bill Wood, who stands by the old Stafford. "Well, I went to see Peter, and he had purchased, through the Farmers' Club, one of the best sulky-cultivators, costing, at the wholesale price, $35; and Jo. had a Corn Dodger Walker; and Wood had a Farmer's Friend, like that in the yard. So you see here is at least $300 worth of implements that the progress of events have deprived of value." And Sam drew a sigh. I suggested that he had better see up the old implements before he invested in new ones. Do you suppose now that I can afford to use these old implements when I can get such a breaker as that one in the shed? Why, with three horses it cuts a furrow a foot wide, like the unrolling of a ribbon, and the subsoil is stirred five inches. Two inches of turf and a stirring of five inches. I suspect that Stevens would have gone wild over such implements in his day, and his "Book of the Farm" would have been lessened at least 200 pages. Then just look down those rows of corn, straight as an arrow, thanks to the Keystone and the patent marker. Come with me into the garden, and see my wheel-weeder, a simple implement, without a patent, that cuts through the long rows of vegetables, leaving only a narrow fringe along the rows for hand-weeding. Look at these Early Rose potatoes, not a weed among them, and nicely hilled with the Sulky cultivator. Did I cover the plants in covering the weeds? Yes, in part, but they like this treatment; a harrowing before they are out of the ground puts the soil in good trim, and the shoots stand up, so that the small weeds are covered,—the shield of the cultivator being adjusted for the work." What size plow do you prefer?" "In breaking meadow or pasture, I prefer a 12-inch John Deere plow, for the reason that it turns the turf without breaking the furrow-slice, and two horses will draw it, and two other horses will follow with a 12-inch trench-plow; or, if I choose, three horses will turn the turf and subsoil. Then James, my 19-year-old, drives a Skinner sulky-plow, and then the wheel-rake, and the hay-stacker, and a dozen other implements that save labor and make farming a pleasant pastime as compared to thirty years ago, when the old strap-plow and the wooden mould-board served to loosen the prairie soil in a manner that we called farming. We did not then use a sled pencil, as now, to figure out the result. Let me tell you how this is done: Last week John Ashton came over to borrow one of my plows, as his would not scour and it choked up. I could not spare one of my plows, so I invited John to go into our corn-field. James was going right along with a fourteen-inch furrow. "Look here, John, how do you manage to plow without running the plow through the hills?" You see, John, that our rows of corn are planted 44 inches wide, and by running a fourteen-inch plow a little wide, three furrows cover a row. The plow does not cut a hill of old stalks, but the coulter runs about four inches to one side, and the old stalks are thrown in the furrow. Here is Jones No. 4, that is fifteen inches wide, that I gauge to do the row at three furrows, and you see how thoroughly the old rubbish is covered, and how the furrow is pulverized at the same time. This plow is of remarkable easy draught, and needs little labor in the holding. I see that you look out for the corn-row and gauge your other furrows to that. I now understand it, thank you. My plow will do, for all the trouble was with the pesky corn-row, which came right in the way." A little thought at the start, a little planning how to best accomplish the end, is what we need; a little more of art, and a great deal less of science, in order to make farming a success. We have to do with many conditions, so many changes of weather, of markets, that we need patience and careful consideration.

I came home wiser, for I always learn something useful of my considerate neighbor.

TREE-PLANTING.

PRESTON LAKE, Minn., May 31.

"RURAL:" Being a constant reader of your profitable correspondence in THE TRIBUNE, I make free to inquire for further information on tree-planting. In last fall I awakened on this subject by the bounty now offered by our Legislature.

First—Can you give me the address of some trustworthy seedsman in Chicago where I can get the European Larch seed in quantity.

Second—Our bounty law allows 16 feet each way in meeting the requirements of the bounty: would that be the best distance to plant twenty acres, and what is crop of grain on the same ground?

Third—I break the prairie this summer; would it be best to put out the trees next spring, and sow the ground to wheat?

Fourth—What proportion of each kind of trees would be best for twenty or thirty acres?

Fifth—Some of my prairie is low, but it can be drained; What kinds of trees would be best for low grounds, and what kinds for the higher and stony bluff.?

S. H. K.

First—I do not think larch seed is kept on sale in Chicago, as growers of larch plants import their own seed; but seed may be had through any of the Chicago seed-houses by giving timely orders for next year. Those who plant a few thousand will do better to purchase the plants, which should be two years old.

Second—In order to give the proper forest growth, the young plants should be set about four feet each way, and thinned out after a few years. It will be difficult to make a good forest plant set 18 feet, and no crop of small grain is to be tolerated on any condition.

Third—You can plant next spring, as before stated, but leave out the wheat.

Fourth—That is a matter of opinion at present. Larch, for fence posts and railroad ties, is highly prized. Then we need white ash for many things, while some of the soft woods are of great value, like wood or lime, for its timber and for bee pasturage, white willow, for cabinet work and finishing; soft maple, for furniture and chairs,—every one on a good list, to say nothing of the conifers outside of the larch.

Fifth—Plant white ash, willow, linn, and black walnut on the low land; larch, white hickory, white oak, and maple on the high land.

BLACKBIRDS.

A serious drawback to us in Minnesota is the mischief occasioned by the blackbirds, both spring and fall, to all kinds of grain. I have tried a solution of copperas to keep them from pulling corn, but it sometimes kills the corn.

K.

We have a reasonable supply of blackbirds here, and I always find a remedy against pulling corn in the working of it. But, when they are not at it I have seen them along the Calumet River, I know of no remedy unless to feed them with grain sown after harrowing the crop, or to put four and twenty of them in a pie. Perhaps some of our readers have a sure remedy.

WORMS ON THE BEAN.

CHICAGO, May 31.

If not imposing on you too much, I would like to trouble you with these few lines. I have a few acres of beans, or rather was, as they are very much injured. I think, last season. The leaves would drop off without any apparent cause. All the beans I raised were a few small green flies, enveloped in some of the leaves. This season I find the tree to be dead. Some claims of these flies have been made, describing almost all by something else I feel a little ashamed at the comparison. Can you advise me in any way? If so, you will greatly oblige. Yours, etc.

T. P.

It is probable that the leaf-roller, and drought last season, killed the bean crop. There are several insects that deposit the eggs in the seed-vessels. The leaf-rollers must be hand-picked in spring, when their eggs may be seen. But, without seeing the insects and the trees, we cannot determine the cause of injury to a certainty.

TIME TO CUT HAY.

That most farmers cut their hay too late, is a fact becoming patent to all who have the care of stock. There are at least two reasons for cutting early, before the seed has matured so as to germinate, for then we have the manure full of grass-seed, which is not always pleasant, and the hay will be less nutritious. We may get one and many pounds of hay to the acre, but this is more than made up in quality. Then the roots have not spent all of their forces, and an after-growth springs up, to protect the grass-roots from being dried up by exposure to the sun and wind. Many meadows are spoiled in this way. The after-growth gives a large amount of autumn pasturage, that is most desirable. We are generally short of pasture after the first frosts, and have to resort to the corn field to carry our stock into winter-quarters.

RURAL.

THE TARIFF AS IT IS.

Changes Made by the Recent Action of Congress.

The Tariff bill comprises the following changes, to go into effect the 1st of August:

Salt in bulk, 8c per 100 lbs; salt in bags, 12c per 100 lbs.

Bituminous coal, 75c per ton.

Oatmeal, 1c per lb.

Potatoes, 10c per bushel.

Sole leather, 15 per cent; calfskins, tanned or dressed, 25 per cent; upper leather of all kinds, 25 per cent; morocco skins, tanned, 10 per cent.

Chicory, 1c per lb.

Timber, squared, 1c per cubic foot; sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, whitewood, and basswood, $1 per 1,000 feet board measure; all other wood and sawed lumber, 50c per 1,000 feet.

Shingles, laths, pickets, wagon blocks, car blocks, heading blocks, &c., 20 per cent; rickets and palings, 20 per cent; laths, 15c per 1,000; shingles, 50c per 1,000; pine clapboards, $1.50 per 1,000.

House and cabinet furniture, 30 per cent.

Articles for agriculture, horticultural purposes, 25 per cent.

Fruit, seeds, and lawn trees, 20 per cent; garden seeds for agriculture and horticultural purposes, 25 per cent.

Ginger, ground, 3c per lb; ginger, preserved, 35 per cent; ginger essence, 35 per cent.

Chocolate and cocoa, prepared, 20 per lb.

On all wool and manufactures of wool, 10 per cent on existing duties.

On all manufactures of cotton, 10 per cent on existing duties.

On all iron, steel, copper, and all other metals and the manufactures thereof, 10 per cent on existing duties.

Printing paper, stard, 25 per cent.

On manufactures of india rubber, leather goods, glassware, and unwrought pipe-clay, 10 per cent on existing duties.

On cotton bagging and gunny cloth, valued at less than 7c per square yard, 1½c per lb; over 7c per square yard, 3c per lb.

On insulators, 35 per cent.

Emery ore, 2c per ton.

On casks, 20 per cent.

On camphor, crude, 15c per lb.

Chlorate of potash, 3c per lb.

Bi-chromate of potash, 3c per lb.

Soda ash, $3 per ton; sal soda, $5 per ton.

On saltpetre, $1 per lb.

On strychnia, $1 per lb.

On bay rum, $1 per gallon.

On opium essence, or oil, 50c per ounce; on vermilion, same duty as on white.

Mustard, ground, 10c per lb.

Zinc ore, crude, 1c per lb.

Cayenne, 10c per lb.

Figs, 4c per lb.

Raisins, 1½c per lb.

Prunes, 2c per lb.

Preserved milk, 25 per cent.

On tin plates, terne, and tagger's tin, 15 per cent.

Galvanized iron, 2c. per lb.

Umbrella frames, sticks, and runners, 45 per cent; silk and alpaca umbrellas, 60 per cent.

Saltpetre, crude, 1½c per lb.; saltpetre, refined, 2c per lb.

The duty hitherto imposed on commissions, packages, and inland transportation, is abolished.

FREE LIST.	
Acids—Citric, boracic, and sulphuric,	Jalap,
Aqatea, unmanufact'd,	Jose-sticks,
Aluminium,	Lac-dye,
Amber beads,	Leather (old scrap),
Anatomical	Lithographic stone,
Asbestos, manufact's, viz.: cords, barrels, or carboys and other vessels,	Logwood,
Bells, in which produce has been exported,	Logs, unmanufactured,
Bagatelles rewards,	Macaroni and vermicelli,
Bells, for exhibition,	Madder and munget, prepared,
Balm of Gilead,	Mangoes,
Balsam Copaiba,	Manganese, crude,
Peru, and tolu,	Marrow, crude,
Bamboo reeds,	Musk, crude,
Bamboo canes,	Mustard seed,
Bedsteathers and downs,	Nuts, cocoa,
Birds, stuffed,	Nux vomica,
Blacking,	Oils Essential—Almonds, bergamot, amber gris, anise, aretbos, berramot, cajuput, caraway, cassia, cedrat, Camomile, Cinnamon, Citronelle or lemon grass, Cloves, fennel, Jasmine, Juniper, Lavender, mace, Mirbane, neroli, poppy, sesame, thyme, Vanerian. Oil cake,	
Black pepper, and charts for societies,	Olive, green or prepar'd	
Brazil paste,	Orange buds,	
Brazil pebbles,	Orpiment,	
Bromine,	Ounzing,	
Burr-mills,	Oxidizing paste,	
Cargut strings,	Palladium metal,	
Camomile flowers,	Paper stock of all kinds	
Charcoal,	Pellitory root,	
China root,	Persis,	
Cinchona root,	Pewter, old,	
Cobalt ore,	Phanicein,	
Cocoa or cocoa, crude and butter,	Plumbago,	
Cor,	Potyp adium,	
Cotenthar,	Pain,	
Coltsfoot,	Quick grass-root,	
Contrayerva root,	Rail and ties of wood,	
Cowhage or cowitch,	Rattans,	
Cow or kine pox,	Rennet,	
Cubebs,	Root flour,	
Curlings stones,	Saffron and safflower,	
Curry powder,	Saffron cake,	
Cyanite,	Sago, flour,	
Diamonds, rough, and glaziers' diamonds,	Sago, crude,	
Dried bugs,	Salacine,	
Dried fruits,	Salep,	
Dried flowers,	Sandalwood,	
Elecan paste root,	Sarsaparilla,	
Farina,	Sauerkraut,	
Fans of palm leaf,	Sausage skins,	
Farina,	Seeds—Anise, canary, chio, and sesamum,	
Fire-wood,	Sugar cane,	
Fibrin, ground, and flint stones,	Sumac leaves,	
Fossils,	Shark skin,	
Galanga,	Snails,	
Garancein,	Snake root,	
Gentian root,	Soap stock,	
Ginger root,	Spartiera grass,	
Ginseng root,	Spunk,	
Gold-beaters' skin,	Stavesacre,	
Gold size,	Storax,	
Gums for soap stock,	Straw,	
Gum by bags and gunny cloth, too old to be used for remanufacture,	Strontia,	
Gut and whip cord,	Sugar of milk,	
Guts, salted,	Talc,	
Hair of horses, hogs, and other animals, except bristles,	Tar-grounds,	
Hellebore root,	Teasels,	
Hide rope,	Teak, unmanufactured,	
Hides of all kinds, whether dry, salted, or pickled,	Terra alba,	
Hones,	Tin,	
Hops root,	Tin in pigs, bars, and blocks,	
Horn stripe,	Tobacco,	
Indian hemp (crude drug),	Tonquin tonqua beans,	
India or malves joints,	Tripoli,	
Indigo,	Uranium oxide of,	
Isinglass,	Vanilla beans,	
Isnle,	Vanilline,	
	Wafers,	
	Wax, bay, myrtle, or vegetable,	
	Whalebone,	
	Yams,	
	Yeast cakes,	
	Zaffer.	

AUGUST BELMONT'S POSITION.

Hr. Woolley Enjoys an Interchange of Views with the Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee.

CINCINNATI, June 6, 1872.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

In view of the unfriendly comments and unjust aspersions indulged in recently by Western papers of the Hon. August Belmont, I have obtained his permission to publish the following letters, written me by him as of their respective dates.

C. W. WOOLLEY.

LONG ISLAND, May 21, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of the 17th inst. reached me here, and in reply I beg to express to you my warm thanks for the flattering confidence which you manifest for my judgment and sincerity of purpose. I may err in my appreciation of the difficulties which surround me, but I can assure you without egotism that I merit your good opinion as to the sincerity of my intentions. So much am I impressed with the fatal consequences to arise for our common country by the re-election of Grant, that I would willingly vote for my deadliest enemy in order to prevent such a catastrophe. The nomination of Greeley is one of those stupendous mistakes which it is difficult even to comprehend, but it is now an accomplished fact, and we have to deal with it as best we can. I am pained that all the thinking men here have come to the conclusion by this time that the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore will either elect Grant by the people, in case of Greeley's withdrawal, or throw the election into the House if Greeley should stand, and then, also, Grant will be sure to be elected. If the Convention can be got to nominate Greeley at Baltimore with anything like unanimity, the large body of the Democratic party throughout the country will vote for him, and we shall have enough Republican votes to make the election more than probable, even if we should lose one-tenth of our vote by defection and apathy.

Whether this nomination can be brought about remains a serious question, and I am not able to form a judgment on this point at this early day. At present many leading men, party organs, besides a very large portion of the German vote, are bitterly opposed to him. Between now and the 9th of July, Greeley's strength must show an increase or decline, and it will then be for our Convention to adopt what course may be wisest. Though he is to me the most objectionable person whom the Liberals could select, still I am decidedly of the opinion that our best policy will be to indorse the Cincinnati platform and ticket. This is the general feeling in this State, and our delegation to Baltimore is, by a large majority, composed of Greeley men. As our delegation votes as a unit, you may set the vote of New York down as almost certain for Greeley. I was not at Rochester, and have been left off the list of delegates, most probably on account of the hostile position I took in relation to Sidney Clarke against the Cincinnati nominees, as the delegation undoubtedly was selected with but that one idea, of making it sure for Greeley. A most unfortunate feature in the past has been started, and generally credited, that I am a large shareholder in the *World* and controlling its tendencies. I have never held a single share in it, and do not exercise any influence over its editorials. Should circumstances desert the Cincinnati ticket, then I hope that the choice may fall on Groesbeck, Hon. with Sanford Church or J. Q. Adams stances shape themselves so that this combination would make a strong ticket than any other. Yours, very truly,

AUGUST BELMONT.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Greeley has, so far, lost lost strength in our State and the meeting of the Free-Traders, night before last, though composed of many of our best citizens, did not have any outside effect. Their plan of making a new nomination will amount to nothing.

Yours, very truly,

AUGUST BELMONT.

Caviare.

Caviare, an important article of commerce, is prepared from the roes of large fish, chiefly the sturgeon, and is much used as an article of food during seasons of fast in Russia, Italy, and other countries. Russia has hitherto almost monopolized its preparation and sale. From Astrakhan alone 20,000 barrels have been exported in a single year. Some years ago two Germans, living near Lake Erie, observing that the fish-spawn of the lake derived but little benefit from the numerous sturgeon abounding in its waters made a contract by which they were enabled to get an abundant supply of this fish on very moderate terms. They then put up a shanty on the shore of the lake, and went into the business of preparing caviare, and have been so successful that their product has acquired an extensive celebrity, having been pronounced fully equal to the Russian article. They not only send their caviare to all parts of the United States, but have exported large quantities to Europe.

"Well Try Old Horace Greeley."

We have nominated Greeley, and by him we will stand;
Until we have an honest man again to rule this land;
In vain we've hoped for better things—in vain we've trusted Grant,
And to trust him for another term, we simply say we won't.

We will try old Horace Greeley, and confident we feel,
That he above all other men had best stand by the wheel,
To guide our brave old Ship of State o'er rough and rugged ways,
Back into calm and placid seas—the seas of other days.

Hurrah for Horace Greeley, what though his hat is white,
He is a man of massive brain, we know his heart is right,
And sure we think his enemies show weakness when they prate,
Because an honest gentleman is awkward in his gait.

We like old Greeley's plainness—the absence of pretence
Leaves a face all beaming with pure benevolence,
And the masses of the people are anxious to declare,
That in our country's honors pure worth demands a share.

Then rouse ye sons of freedom, strike now in freedom's cause;
Uphold with all your potent strength her pure and holy laws,
Nor cease your efforts to that end until your land is free,
And all will one accord can sing "Sweet land of liberty."

This grand old song our fathers sung, can we not sing as well?
Until our hearts, as theirs of old, with our country's love shall swell;
Until our hearts, as theirs of old, with our country's love shall swell;
We know we may. I think we may, there's no such word as can't—
But first of all, ere we begin, we must get rid o Grant.

Sad, indeed, will be our fate, should Grant retain his seat,
Already now our country bleeds beneath a tyrant's heel;
And much, I fear, our only hope depends on this campaign,
And should we be defeated, we'll ne'er revive again.

Thus the question seems to be, indeed, it is too plain,
That Greeley must be President, or Grant will reign;
Then, as you value liberty, resolve to do or die—
Be sure to vote and "trust in God," but "keep your powder dry."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Money easy and plentiful, at 4@6 per cent. Gold active and lower; opened at 112¾, declined to 112¾ on a statement that the Supplemental Treaty has been accepted by the British Government, and closing at 112@112¼. Loans on call, 3@6. Clearings $68,000,000. Probable shipments of specie to Europe to-morrow, $875,000. Treasury disbursements $78,000.

Government securities firm.

State bonds dull.

Stocks active and strong with an advance on the whole list on the favorable news about the Treaty. Erie advanced nearly 4 per cent, or to 64, closing 64. New York Central sprung 1¾ per cent, or to 93, the stock being a per cent above the scrip. It is reported that Vanderbilt has sold a large amount of the latter in London. The Pittsburg Fort Wayne issued $10,000,000 stock in Central is denied. The rest of the list is 1@1 per cent higher. The market closes strong.

Sterling, 109¾.

Government closed:

Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	117½
Coupons, '63	114¼	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	114¾	U. S. 10-40's	112¾
Coupons, '65	114¾	Currency 6's	120¾
Coupons, '65, new	117¾	New 5's	113¾

State bonds:

Missouris	96½	Old Virginias	47
Old Tennessees	72	Old N Carolinas	30½
New Tennessees	72	New N. Carolinas	20½
New Virginias	83		

Stocks closed:

Canton	97½	St. Paul	39½
W. U. Telegraph	74¾	St. Paul preferred	61½
Quicksilver	36¼	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	96½	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo	95	Fort Wayne	96
American Express	78	Terre Haute	30
United States Ex.	83	Terre Haute pfd.	45
Pacific Mail	75¾	Chicago & Alton	115¼
New York Central	93½	C. & A. preferred	117
N. Y. Central scrip	90¾	Ohio & Mississippi	42½
Erie	64	Ohio & Miss. pref	90
Erie preferred	85¾	C., R. & Q	130
Hudson	121¾	Lake Shore	96¾
Harlem	130	Indiana Central	90
Harlem preferred	140	Illinois Central	147
Michigan Central	119¾	Union Pacific stocks	49½
Pittsburgh	96¾	Union Pacific bonds	91½
Northwestern	84¾	Cent. Pacific bonds	84¾
Northwestern pfd	94¾	D., L. & W	101½
Rock Island	111¾	B. Hartford & Erie	16½
N. J. Central	109½		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 2s 6d@25s; spring wheat, 10s 2d@10s 3d; red winter, 10s 10d@11s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 69s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—1:30 p. m.—Receipts last three days, 23,000 quarters, 12,500 American; market quiet; weather fair and favorable.

LONDON, June 7—5:00 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92¾@92¾; bonds of '62, 90½; do '63, 91½; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, June 7—5 p. m.—Rentes, 58f 32½. Specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,600,000f.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—Evening.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11¾@11¾d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 10s 7d. Flour, 25s 6d@26s. Corn, 27s 6d. Lard, 39s. Cheese, 62s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, June 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; sales, 8,800; quality very good. Large attendance of buyers; fair demand. Market active and strong, 50c@$1 per cwt higher than last week. Closed steady at the advanced prices. About 2,000 head sold thus far; thirty loads to come Saturday. Sales by hold 30 Texans, av 1,100 lbs, at $5 50; 31 Ohio, av 1,100 lbs, at $5 50; 31 Ohio, av 1,100 lbs, at $5 50; 31 Ohio

...R CLOTHING.

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...MENTS
FOR
...UTHS', BOYS',
AND
...en's Wear.

...greatest variety of
...ABLE GOODS,
...ade in the
...T STYLE.

...WARDS,
...TT & CO.
State-st.,
...est Madison-st.

...RNITURE.
...DVANCE
...HE IMMENSELY
...ED PRICES!
...h our late removal
...D FRESH GOODS daily
... sold positively at old
...re we are, and "will
...this line if it takes all

...EBER
...are Company
... Clark and Jackson-sts.
...ES AT DETROIT.)

...REMOVAL.
...MOVAL.
...RUHLING & CO.,
...PORTERS OF
...Fancy Goods,
...WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ... STORES to
... & 142 STATE-ST.,
Just south of Madison-st.

...ANSCOM & CO.,
...EMOVED TO
...orner Randolph-st.
...d Fifth av.

...UTION NOTICE.
...SOLUTION.
...given that the partnership here... C. A. Leavens and Samuel ... name of C. A. Leavens & ... All debts to and against ... C. A. LEAVENS.

...SOLUTION.
... Ratcliffe & Wilson has this day ... consent. All debts heretofore ... to be paid by Ratcliffe & Wilson ... to be collected by them. GEORGE BURO ... BEN. S. RATCLIFFE. CHARLES WILSON.

...SCALES.
...FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES ... FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., ... WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

...RSYTH'S
...andard Scales
...SCALE WAREHOUSE ... South Desplaines-st.

...AD TIME-TABLE
... Departure of Trains.
... ARRANGEMENT.
... & Alton Railroad.
... Northwestern Railway.
...k Island & Pacific Railroad.
... & Michigan Southern Railway.
...ville & Vincennes Railroad.
...Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.
...ntral and Great Western Railways.
...rlington & Quincy Railroad.
... Central Railroad.

IDAHO.

...Country—Fur Companies—Their History—Decline of Trade—Value of Furs.

...old Mines—Counties—A Strange Visitor—A Miner's Fall.

Specimen Miner—Indian Reservation—Payette Valley—Red Cedar—Half-Trout—Lewiston.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEWISTON, Idaho, May 20.

THIS IS A VERY NEW COUNTRY, ...d it is not until a person has travelled ...r it days and days without meeting a single human being, white or red, outside of ...'s own party, or seeing any sign of a habitation of any kind, or a face, that one begins to realize how very new it is. What is ...own as the "decaying civilization of Europe" would find plenty to rouse up its ideas ...it could be transported here bodily, and ...doubt it would be better for said "decaying civilization," and for this sparsely-...tled Territory, if it could be so transplanted. This lack of population is apt to ...e rise to unjust remarks, and I recently ...ard one full-fledged mountaineer say emphatically that he "would rather be a lamp-post in San Francisco than be Governor of ... Territory." Judging from the appearance of the said mountaineer, this is by no means flattering either to the lamp-posts of San Francisco, or to the Governor of this Territory, whomsoever he may be.

For many years, this was the ground occupied by the employes of the several

FUR COMPANIES, who ruled this land in an uncouth sort of a way, and who exercised a tyranny by no means pleasant to contemplate. Some of the doings of the head men of these Fur Companies are hardly worthy of imitation, and good men may congratulate themselves that their power has been effectually broken.

The fur trade in America has built up many large fortunes, and, in former times, some of the foremost business men were engaged in it. Before the discovery of America, the value of furs was well known in Europe and Asia, and, as soon as the Northern portion of this Continent was settled, attention was turned to this branch of business, which has continued to the present day. In China, almost fabulous prices have sometimes been paid for particular kinds of fur. The Indians were induced to prosecute this business with great vigor, being stimulated thereto by the French settlers in Canada, who appear to have been the first to engage in it after the discovery of the New World. Indian goods were sent to Quebec, which were forwarded up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal, which became the principal trading-post. The French

READILY ASSIMILATED to the habits of the Indians, and became successful trappers and courageous explorers. They took unto themselves Indian wives, moved far West into the forests, and obtained a firm hold upon the friendship and respect of the aborigines,—far greater than was ever gained by any other European nation.

Their descendants were known as Canadian *voyageurs* and *coureurs des bois*, and have been the pioneers of many new settlements. To this day they continue to be the main dependence of expeditions sent to make discoveries in the interior of the continent. The trade increased apace, and soon the post of Mackinaw was established, which became of great importance. The value of this trade was soon appreciated by the English, and in 1670 the

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY was incorporated, through a charter obtained from Charles II. The profits obtained by this Company were enormous, and it established trading-posts on all the streams emptying into the Bay, and claimed the country west as far as the Pacific Ocean. The Company was opposed by the French, but continued to prosper in the face of every obstacle. The power of this Company was very great, and was felt over a large part of North America. The

NORTHWEST FUR COMPANY was established in the latter part of the last century, its headquarters being at Montreal. Its operations were carried on with great energy, extending to the rivers that flow into the Pacific, on which, as early as 1806, ... established factories. The annual meetings of the active partners were held at Fort William, at the mouth of Pigeon River, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The head-men were mostly Scotch, the trappers Canadians; the whole number employed by the Company being considerably more than 2,000.

This Company soon became a formidable rival of the Hudson's Bay Company, and in 1813 acquired possession of Astoria, on the Columbia River,—the settlement having been sold by the agents of Mr. Astor, in consequence of the war between the United States and Great Britain. The two Companies were very hostile toward each other, and for two years were engaged in actual war, doing all the damage they could. This continued until 1821, when they joined together under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The importance of the fur-trade led to

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT of some of the Western Territories of the United States. The first organization for carrying it on was made in New Orleans, under the title of Pierre Liguaste Laclede & Company. LaClede, who was the principal proprietor, conducted the first expedition to Saint Genevieve, Missouri, in 1763; this country at that time being all known as Louisiana, and belonging to the French. In 1763 LaClede went up the Mississippi still further, and established himself at Saint Louis, and then gave it the name which it has since borne. The brothers Auguste and Pierre Chotean accompanied LaClede, and remained in this country until their deaths, connecting their name with its history and the development of the fur-trade; they having sent many parties to the Rocky Mountain region. The Missouri Fur Company was established in St. Louis in 1808, and Major Henry, with a party, was sent by this Company across the Rocky Mountains, and established a post on the Columbia River soon afterward.

The trade seems to have

LANGUISHED FOR SEVERAL YEARS. It was revived by General William H. Ashley, in 1823 and 1824. He then sold out to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, which extended its operations on the whole Pacific slope, including California. The changes attending this trade in the Far West were very great, and two-thirds of all the men employed from 1825 to 1830 lost their lives by Indians and by accidents in the mountains.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR embarked in this trade as early as 1784, making his residence in New York. In 1808, he obtained from the State of New York a charter for the American Fur Company. In 1810, the Pacific Fur Company was established, and Mr. Astor sent an expedition by sea, which reached the Columbia River, and were built a trading-establishment known as Astoria. At the same time, another party was sent overland, which, after great hardships, reached the Pacific. This enterprise, which promised so well at the start, was broken up by the war, and, as before mentioned, the establishment at Astoria was sold to the British. The operations of Mr. Astor were subsequently limited to the country lying out of the Rocky Mountains, his principal establishment being at Mackinaw. Up to 1848, the fur-trade was the

SOLE BUSINESS OF MINNESOTA, the trading-posts at St. Paul and Mendota controlling the business in the lands occupied by the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, and Sioux. It was continued until the decline of the trade, in 1852. This business is still kept up, but its proportions are small compared with former times.

Among the most valuable skins are the

RUSSIAN SABLE. Some time ago a camphor-wood box was received in New York from Alaska, which was three feet long, bearing the stamp of the Russian Government, and containing 400 skins, valued at $14,000. Those almost black were considered most valuable, and were rated at $51 and $52 each. The fur trade was formerly a very important matter, but so many have embarked in it that it has lost its importance in a great measure. Dealing in buffalo-skins still continues to be of considerable importance, and many Indian tribes make a great deal of money from the sale of the skins of these animals; but this scarcely comes under the head of the fur trade.

Before the discovery of gold in the lands belonging to the United States, fur-trading was considered one of the surest means of acquiring a great fortune; and certain it is that some of the largest fortunes in America have been so acquired. Now we have great

"THE HONEST MINERS."

It is no uncommon thing to meet with a dignified American who has made his pile, and who is enjoying life rationally, after having worked successfully in the mining regions for a number of years. A good mine is a pleasant piece of property to own, and those who have been proprietors of such property inform me that there is a delightful excitement about working therein, which is realized in no other occupation carried on by the sons of men.

IDAHO has received a considerable increase in the number of its inhabitants during the past few years, and those who visit it, and settle within its boundaries, seem inclined to remain. It has nine counties, namely: Ada, Alturas, Boise, Idaho, Lemhi, Nez Perces, Oneida, Owyhee, and Shoshone. The Capital is at Boise City. Nothing so attracts the attention of the visitor as some of the fine mountain-peaks to be seen in this section. Their proportions are so grand, and they stand forth in such proud magnificence, that their images are painted upon the mind forever. In these mountains there is an abundance of game, but it requires a determined hunter, and one who can endure a great amount of fatigue, to capture it. The American sloth, or wolverine, is occasionally met with; and, last summer,

AN IMMENSE CONDOR was seen near one of the settlements on the Pacific slope, which, from all accounts, must have been a bird of large, though by no means handsome, proportions. An Irishman, who was the first to discover it, ran to his friends, exclaiming, "Come and look, be dad! here's a cow wid wings!" An effort was made to kill this stranger from the Andes, but without effect, as the monstrous creature sailed away and was soon lost from view above the summits of the mountains. One who saw it assures me that it was a fine sight to see this bird, and its appearance struck terror in the breast of more than one of the mountaineers.

A few days since, I was near a mining shaft, when one of the miners fell. Two of my comrades were named, respectively, Mr. Springbottom, and Mr. Wintbottom. From the fall the other one got the place where he struck, and in order to

COMPLETE THE SEASONS as far as possible, I thought his name ought to be Mr. Fallbottom. He received considerable of a bounce, but in a short time was restored to daylight, and, owing to his peculiar construction, suffered no material injury.

The mines of Idaho appear to be determined to make their country known and respected, and they labor well and diligently to attain this end. There are several very rich mines already opened, and every season adds to the number. I have not seen any statement respecting the yield of these mines which appeared to me fair and just. They were either greatly exaggerated, or far below what they ought to be. I believe that mines will be found

IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE TERRITORY. For some reason or other, the mining country has not filled up as rapidly as it was supposed it would upon the completion of the Pacific Railroad. It would be difficult to explain this, and it almost seems as if the most inaccessible mining region received the greatest share of the mining population. Where great hardships environ the journey, and hunger lingers along the course of the road, you may feel assured you will find a plentiful supply of enthusiastic miners.

One morning, while walking near a newly-opened mine, I fell in with a rough specimen of humanity, who seemed to be considerably inclined toward loquacity. He told me many circumstances connected with the history of the mines, the struggles which were necessary in an early day, and the high prices which had prevailed at one time or other. He was originally from Texas, where he had exercised the honorable, though not strictly intellectual, pursuit of a cowdriver,—this name being given to all dealers in cattle, indiscriminately. He had a good deal to say about

THE VENOMOUS INSECTS which abound in the Lone Star State, and finally came at me with this question: "Stranger, did you ever see a fight between a mud-canber and a tarantula?"

I was perforce obliged to answer in the negative.

"Well," said he, "I reckon if you was to see such a fight, it would peel your eye right out!"

Inasmuch as I had no desire to lose my eye-sight, I was glad, on the whole, that there was no immediate prospect of witnessing such a combat. The Texan had no doubt seen such a passage at arms as is here referred to, and this may account for the loss of one of his optics, or at least its partial loss, as it looked out grim and bloodshot upon this world of sanguinary battles between mud-daubers (whatever they may be) and tarantulas, which are enormous spiders covered with hair.

OLD FORT HALL, on Snake River, was formerly one of the most noted places on the great Overland Route to Oregon. It was originally a station belonging to one of the Fur Companies, and is in as sterile a portion of the continent as can be found. There is some good grazing land near by, on which the horses belonging to the Indians find enough to keep them alive. The land belongs to the Bannack Indian Reservation, and it is difficult to conceive how a worse selection could have been made. It seems impossible to raise anything of any consequence, even with irrigation, and the supply of water which can be used on the land, is exceedingly limited. Moreover, the grasshoppers and large brown crickets destroy every vestige of verdure which they come in contact with, and the effort to teach the Indians farming, under such adverse circumstances, will be readily appreciated. The question as to

"WHAT THEY KNOW ABOUT FARMING," could be easily answered by them. The Agent at this Reservation proposes to build stone houses for the Indians, there being very little timber near at hand; but, after the houses are built, what are the poor natives to do for something to eat? The agricultural resources of the Reservation are limited, owing to the late and early frosts. Cereals and vegetable-roots of every kind are a sure crop, after becoming acclimated; but the great cost of the first few years, by which these things are obtained, is sufficient to dishearten the most sanguine farmer. Under these circumstances, it is a failure.

THE TOWN OF FLORENCE is probably the highest town in the United States, being 11,000 feet above the sea level. Gold was first discovered here in 1861, giving rise to much excitement. The metal was of a very fine quality, and the limited number of rich places were soon worked out. Several quartz-leads have been discovered in Florence Basin, and one mill has been erected. Considerable mining has been done on the bars of Salmon River and its tributaries. This river lies very low in the mountains, and the climate is warmer in summer and winter than in any other portion of Idaho. Several gardens have been opened near the river, for the purpose of raising vegetables for the supply of the mining camps. Big Payette Valley, through which runs Payette River, is a vast prairie, covered with excellent grass, and skirted by timber along the banks of the river and its branches. The soil is rich and good, and capable of producing fine crops. At the head of the valley, there is a beautiful lake, 9 miles long by 3 wide. Camas Prairie lies directly east of the Nez Perces Indian Reservation, being 20 miles long by 15 in width, surrounded by timber, and by far the best farming land in the Territory. North of the Clear Water and Nez Perces Reservation, there is a long belt of

RED-CEDAR TIMBER. This is probably the first growth of red-cedar in this country, and covers a large tract of land. Many of the trees are 200 feet high, and from 10 to 15 feet in diameter. When cut, it is easily thrown into the Clear Water River, and rafted down to Lewiston, and thence down the Snake and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific.

In some of the mountain-streams may be found the grayling, or

"HALF-TROUT,"—a very handsome and lively fish, though less active than the trout; the general color is a light yellowish brown, with reflections of gold, copper, green, and blue, with some black spots, resembling those of the trout; the head brown, and the fins darker than the body; the dorsal fin is varied with square dusky spots; the colors grow darker by age, and in dark waters; the iris is a golden yellow, and the pupil blue.

LEWISTON, on Snake River, is the principal town in the northern portion of the Territory, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants; it being the main distributing point for the upper portion of Idaho. The town is built at the confluence of the Clear Water and Snake Rivers, and is properly the head of navigation, though some attempts, which have not been very successful, have been made to navigate Snake River higher up. Boats go up the Clear Water a few miles to the Indian Agency or Mission of the Nez Perces. The houses in that town are mostly frame buildings, small and neatly built; and there is a good supply of pine timber in the mountains, some 15 or 25 miles distant. There are a number of small valleys between the river bank and the mountains, which are filled with farmers and neatly cultivated.

ALGEBRA.

A Curious Mistake.

Washington Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

The introduction of the colored element into the membership of the House and Senate will inevitably lead to many cases of mistaken identity, in spite of the Amendments and the Civil Rights bill. A friend of mine was the victim of one the other day. He had come here from the West to see the sights, and was engaged in the inspection of the Representatives' Hall and the admiration of its beauties. He had been admitted to the floor, and at the time of the incident was seated in the cloak room. It happens that there are several very well dressed and well behaved colored servants connected with the House, and always on hand to execute the orders of members in the corridors and Committee rooms. My friend had seen several of them obey the commands of members and visitors, and, as he needed a little "waiting upon" just then, he thought he would muster one of them into his service. So, beckoning to a neatly attired citizen of African descent who stood near him, and who modestly answered his call, he said to him, "Jim, will you show me to the barber's shop; I want to get shaved and have my boots blacked." This was a little too much for "Jim," who was none other than one of the honorable members from South Carolina,—Mr. Elliott, I believe. "'Scuse me, sah; I'se not a waitah; I'se a membah." I need not say that the visiting gentleman from the West was extremely mortified at the indignity he had offered to one of the people's representatives, and very quickly bowed and talked his best apology. He made his way out of the cloak room as quickly as he could, and vowed that while he remained at the capital, he would avoid the possibility of repeating his mistake, by employing white "help" exclusively to do his little chores; and yet he said he couldn't help what he had done, as the colored waiters resembled the colored members so closely that it was impossible to distinguish one from the other.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 7.

Financial affairs continue rather quiet. Money is abundant in this and all the other principal city markets.

In connection with local trade and finances, one of the principal topics of discussion is the stand taken by the warehouse men in refusing to receive oats on storage. The warehouse men claim that, if they admit oats to their warehouses, the present artificial price for oats made by those who are manipulating the corner, will prevent the oats being taken for shipment; and, that as the bulls will be obliged to buy and hold all the oats that come in, they will accumulate and fill up the warehouses to the exclusion of wheat and corn. There may be some force in this argument as far as the immediate present is concerned, but it is only because the railroads have fostered and sustained the warehouse monopoly that the present "corner on warehouse room" has been made possible. The Board of Trade, however, have it in their power to afford relief in the present case by making receipts of other warehouses than those belonging to the ring applicable on contracts. The railroads, for once, profess willingness to deliver oats at any accessible warehouse, instead of discriminating in favor of the ring, as they have always done heretofore. The Board of Trade is, therefore, in a position to increase the present inadequate warehouse facilities by making some of the outside warehouses "regular," and can by that means obviate the general blockade in the grain movement which the warehouse men profess to fear. The only question is, whether the Board of Trade will have the courage to defeat the plans of a few speculators in oats, for the general good of the trade of the city.

Exchange was somewhat firmer to-day, with sales between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount. The comparative high price of New York exchange in other Western cities has induced bankers in these places to buy here, and has made the price firmer.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120½	120⅞@121
5-20s of '62	114½	114⅝@115
5-20s of '64	114½	114⅝@115
5-20s of '65	114½	114⅝@116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117	117⅛@117½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117	117⅛@118
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117	117⅛@...
10-40s	112½	...@...
United States new 5 per cents	113	...@...
United States Currency 6's	114½	114¾@114⅞
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	...	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	...	95 @ 98
Chicago City 7s	...	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	...	100 and int.
Good exchange	...	114½
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109½@109⅝@110½	109½@110¼

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Friday June 7.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot on private Park, bet Vincennes av and Langley st, and 289½ ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 25x81 ft, dated April 27; consideration, $5,000.

California st, sw cor. of Monroe st, e f, 53x187 7 10 ft, dated June 3; consideration, $2,200.

The premises No 96 South Hoyne st, with other property, dated May 2; consideration, $6,000.

West Sixteenth st, bet Union and Ruble sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 7; consideration, $900.

West Sixteenth, bet Blue Island av and Loomis st, n f, 48 ft to alley, dated May 20; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 6, in Block 31, Johnston Roberts and Storr's Addition, dated April 27; consideration, $4,800.

Lot 8 of Lot 1, in Block 5 of Block 5, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 25; consideration, $900.

Lots 33 and 34, of Block 1 Davis' Addition, being e f on Western av, 31 ft n of Lake st, with buildings, dated June 4; consideration, $5,000.

Hubbard st, bet Elizabeth and Ada sts, s f, 25x150 ft with building, dated June 6; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 3 and north 10 ft Lot 4, in Block 12, Ogden's Addition, dated May 22; consideration, $2,500.

Church st, bet Menominee and Linden sts, e f, 25x72 ft, dated June 6; consideration, $675.

Lots 65 and 66, in Campbell's Lots 10, 11, &c, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated June 6; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 22 and 23, being 48x125 ft in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $1,480.

Lot 64, of Sheenberger's Block 1 of Assessor's n ½ of e ½ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $1,000.

Belden av, 96 ft w of Larrabee st, s f, 50x114 ft; also Lincoln av, 200 ft n of Belden av, n e f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 16; consideration, $7,500.

Wood st, near Ellen st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 1; consideration, $450.

West Twenty-second st, 101 2 10 ft e of Oakley st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated June 1; consideration, $1,400.

Robey st, 136 ft n of Polk st, w f, 24x114½ ft, dated May 29; consideration, $3,000.

Oakley st, 221 ft n of North av, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated April 22; consideration, $800.

N ½ Lot 5, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 15; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 24, in Block 1 of Cushman's re-subdivision of n ½ of Block 4, Sheffield's addition, dated June 1; consideration, $1,625.

Lot 2 of Sherman's Lot 1, in Block 20, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated May 25; consideration, $550.

Halsted st, s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 4; consideration, $650.

Seeley av, bet Jackson and Adams sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 20; consideration, $3,980.

Michigan av, 75 ft n of Thirteenth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated March 23; consideration, $25,000.

Lot 17, in Block 14, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 19; consideration, $950.

Same transfer, dated May 14; consideration, $950.

State st, n w cor Madison st, e f, 36½ ft to alley, dated March 15; consideration, $90,000. The parties are E. W. Raymond to Manufacturers' National Bank.

Lot 10, in Assessor's Block 52, etc, in w ½ Sec 37, 39, 14, dated April 10; consideration, $9,000.

E 40 ft, Lot 22, in Block 5 of McNeil's Blocks 6 and 7, in Wright's Addition, dated April 19; consideration, $12,000.

West Van Buren st, s w cor of Desplaines st, n f, 100x119 ft, dated March 2; consideration, $25,000.

Wesson st, near Hobbie st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 10; consideration, $925.

3½ acres in w ½ n e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 13, dated June 6; consideration, $18,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 21 to 24, in Block 3 of Wolfram's Block 8, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 25, Ravenswood, dated June 6; consideration, $428.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 30 and 31, in Iglehart's w ½ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 5, in Block 1 of Watson's Blocks 3 and 4, in Newhall et al n w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 16 in Block 1 of Johnston's Lot 27, Sec 15, 38, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $500.

Lot 11, in Block 1, same subdivision, dated March 1; consideration, $500.

Lots 9 to 8 in Hickingdale Addition, dated June 7; consideration, $1,250.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 11 of Pryor and Hopkin's w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated May 9; consideration, $10,500.

Michigan av, 100 ft s of Fifty-seventh st, w f 50x180 ft, dated June 6; consideration, $2,500.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 7.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,930	5,110	4,191	3,628
Wheat, bu	30,300	54,650	3,232	26,110
Corn, bu	221,795	150,116	226,409	138,859
Oats, bu	126,150	26,325	37,812	14,270
Rye, bu	1,300	850	3,000	.....
Barley, bu	1,795	370	1,200	1,225
Grass seed, lbs	6,670	25,090	.....	.....
Flax seed, lbs	484	.....	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	29,800	.....	19,540	36,290
Cured meats, lbs	43,260	29,73[illegible]	386,22[illegible]	190,000
Beef, brls	.....	.....	78	5
Pork, brls	.....	.....	817	22
Lard, lbs	21,750	18,280	34,000	149,870
Tallow, lbs	46,59[illegible]	27,850	.....	.....
Butter, lbs	62,890	79,950	66,251	64,600
Live hogs, No	14,253	8,406	11,183	6,768
Cattle, No	3,[illegible]	1,913	2,26[illegible]	1,933
Sheep, No	644	1,691	.....	200
Hides, lbs	76,16[illegible]	113,410	84,23[illegible]	46,055
Highwines, brls	2[illegible]	436	227	130
Wool, lbs	98,450	290,890	40,280	111,465
Potatoes, bu	5,44	2,714	1,65[illegible]	350
Lumber, m	5,919	3,892	1,334	2,677
Shingles, m	2,60[illegible]	4,640	1,036	1,638
Lath, m	216	1,147	221	177
Salt, brls	.....	9,800	1,127	3,820

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 6,820 bu corn; 917 bu rye; 420 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 34 cars wheat; 466½ cars and 51,000 bu corn; 169½ cars and 1,000 bu oats; 2 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total, (675 cars) 354,000 bu.

The produce markets were again quiet, to-day, with only one or two partial exceptions. There was little demand for anything, except as the prices of grain were influenced to some extent by the variable weather, advancing with a cloud formation, and drooping when the sky cleared off. It is probable that we shall have what are called weather markets in grain for some time to come. The corn crop looks splendid, with a greater breadth planted than ever; wheat is in fair prospect; and the smaller grains are planted rather sparsely. The wet weather prevents the ground from being worked, in many parts of the country.

The movement in staple groceries, such as coffees, sugars, teas, and rice, was on a liberal scale, and a firm, healthy tone pervaded the market. Side goods were less frequently inquired for, though the demand was sufficiently active to induce a firm feeling, and former quotations were well sustained all around. In the dry goods market, no change was noted. The demand for light fabrics, suitable for the summer trade, continues steadily fair, while, for most other lines of goods, the inquiry is small. Prices were generally firm. The butter market exhibits increased activity. Local as well as outside buyers are now taking hold freely, and prices are working firmer. The receipts continue large, but the stocks are not now increasing, the daily sales fully equalling the daily arrivals. Bagging is in demand, and the recent advance in grain-bags is firmly sustained. Cheese is coming forward freely, but, under a good demand, prices keep well up, and, so far as prime goods are concerned, the prevalent feeling is firm. Coal continues dull without quotable change in prices, save for Erie and Briar Hill, which are now selling at $9 00 per ton. The demand for dried fruits was only fair, and prices were unchanged. Oranges and lemons are in active request and prices are advancing. The oil trade was active, without material change in prices, save for turpentine, which was a shade higher. There is no improvement to note in the demand for lumber, although a large business is being transacted in medium and common descriptions,—the stocks of which are increasing. In hard wood lumber, trade was rather quiet at about former figures. Metals and tinners' stock, and iron were more active, and a firm feeling prevailed. Nails were active at $5.50 rates, while in the markets for naval stores, cooperage, and wood, the aggregate amount of trading was small. Poultry and potatoes are only fairly active.

Highwines were quiet and easier, at ½c decline from yesterday's quotations. Sales were reported of 100 brls (last evening) at 86½c, and 100 brls to-day, at 86c. The market closed at 86c bid.

Lake freights were rather quiet and easier, though few vessels were offered. The demand for freight-room is light. Owners early insisted on yesterday's rates, but the market closed ½c off, at 5c for wheat, 5c for corn or barley, and 4½c for oats to Buffalo; 14c for corn to Kingston; 6c for do to Collingwood; 13½c for do to Oswego. Through rates on corn were quoted at 21c to Boston; 24c to Portland; and 24c to New York. A total of eight charters was reported, which will carry out 150,000 bu corn.

Provisions were dull and easier, though with not enough doing to furnish ground for close quotations. Mess pork was not really wanted, though a few operators made a show by bidding a little under yesterday's prices. Lard was weak, being offered at previous quotations, with no buyers. There is some winter lard wanted yet to fill June options, but buyers have withdrawn till holders accede to their terms. Meats were nominally unchanged. The supply of hogs continues large enough to prevent any material stiffening in prices. Our market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12 05@12.10; do seller July, $12 37½@12.40; do seller August, at $12.50@12.60; do seller December, $12 80@12.85. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.65@8.75; do seller July, $8 65@8.70; summer lard, $8 00@8 10. Dry salted meats, 4¾@4½c for shoulders, and 6¾@6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9@10c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef $9 00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25 00. City tallow, 8½@8¼c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, at $12.10; 500 brls do seller July at $12.37½; 250 brls do seller August and September, at $12.55; 5 brls mess ordinary at $11.50; 100 tcs summer lard at $7.60; 400 tcs do, at $7.50, both loose; 1,250 pcs pigs' tongues at 20 each; 10 brls extra mess beef at $10.00.

Flour was dull, but more active, though buyers were generally holding off for lower prices, which holders were generally unwilling to accept. Hence few trades. The order demand from the East has fallen off considerably since the overland movement of flour from California began, though we have not heard so much of that movement recently. Prices were consistently unchanged, though there is no doubt that the dealers are willing to "shade" quotations. Sales to-day were: 100 brls white winter extras at $10.75; 50 brls do at $9 25; 150 brls spring extras at $8.70; 100 brls do at $8 50; 200 brls do at $8 25; 100 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $6.50; 5 brls do at $6 25; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $5.75. Total, 1,200 brls. Also 10 tons screenings mill at $11.00. The following are current quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 9 50@13.50
Red winter extras	7.50@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	7.00@ 8.25
Low to medium	6.00@ 6.75
Good to fancy Minnesotas	8.00@ 9.25
Spring superfine	4.50@ 6.00
Rye flour	4.40@ 4.75
Bran	14.00@14.50
Middlings	15.00@19.00

Wheat was quiet, firm, and inclined to be feverish, at a shade above the closing prices of yesterday. Liverpool was early reported stronger, and New York firmer, which called out a fair demand from the short interest, with few offerings to meet it. The fact is that the heavy operators, those who hold the bulk of the wheat, withdrew from the market two or three days ago, leaving the smaller fry to run the market pretty much on their own hook. Meanwhile, the receipts of wheat, though small, are in excess of the shipments, though holders seem serene in view of the rapidly diminishing stocks in New York, and the apparent scarcity in Europe. There is little hope of a big shipping demand while Milwaukee keeps 5@6c per bu below the price in Chicago, as at present, and the Milwaukee dealers are interested in keeping down the prices, while they are receiving liberally; it is so much less to pay for it. The indications are that there is not much more spare wheat in the territory tributary to Chicago, or the high prices here would bring it in, as there has been no embargo placed on wheat yet. Seller July, the principal option dealt in, opened this morning at $1.48, improved ½c, receded to $1.47½, and advanced to $1 49 at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.49½@1 51, closing at $1 50. Seller August sold at $1 39½@1 40, and seller the year at $1 21@1 22. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.50; 1,600 bu do at $1 49½; 400 bu do at $1.49½; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1 52½; 2,400 bu do at $1.51½; 13,000 bu do at $1.50½; 30,400 bu do at $1.50; 10,000 bu do at $1.49½; 18,000 bu do at $1 49½. ...

Corn was fairly active, but easier, though reported firmer in New York, and 3d per 480 lbs higher in Liverpool, while the receipts indicate a falling off from the recent average. The reason was, as hinted in our report this morning, that some of our heaviest shippers have stepped out, thinking they have borne the brunt of the situation long enough, and that if the storage facilities of the city are to be increased there is no use in their working for other people's benefit. Hence, the trading was principally in options, and that for next month, seller June being inactive at times for a quarter of an hour together. Seller July opened at 47c, declined to 46½c, advanced to 47c, and fell back to 46½c at the close. Seller June sold at 45½@45¾c, closing at the inside. Seller August sold at 48@48½c, and seller September at 49c. Cash sales were reported of 10,800 bu No. 2 at 46c; 68,600 bu do at 45¾c; 57,000 bu do at 45⅝c; 65,400 bu do at 45½c; 41,600 bu do at 45⅜c; 20,000 bu do at 45¼c; 400 bu rejected at 43½c; 5,600 bu do at 43c; 400 bu ears at 45c. Total, 269 200 bu.

Oats were moderately active, though generally dull, and declined another 2c per bu. The market opened at yesterday's decline, at 43c for seller the month, but soon fell off, when it was known that the Committee appointed to investigate the subject, had discovered a practical way out of the storage difficulty, which stood a good chance of being adopted by the Board of Trade. The proceedings in relation to this are reported fully elsewhere. The market fell to 41½c, and ruled dull to the close, the latest price being 41½c. Seller July also weakened from 35½c at the opening, to 35½c, under the probability that our stocks will be made larger next month than had been anticipated. The oats difficulty would seem to be solved, but when we consider that the arrangements alluded to in the report can scarcely cover more than an extra million bu of grain, it is evident that the oat corner may be continued, if the originator has backbone enough to carry it out. Whether or not he will make anything out of it besides a loss is another matter, which most of those who are conversant with the subject are inclined to answer in the negative. The history of former corners furnishes numerous instances of heavy loss to the shorts, but very few cases in which the operators for a corner in grain have made money. They generally lose, and here is another cogent argument in favor of frowning down corners, so-called. They benefit NOBODY, unless the gratification of a little personal vanity can be called a benefit. Seller first half of July sold at 38c. August was inactive at 33c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 42c; 7,000 bu at 41½c; 6,600 bu do at 41½c; 30,000 bu at 41c; 7,200 bu rejected at 34c; 1,000 bu do at 34c afloat. Total, 83,600 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and is higher than yesterday, though the inquiry was chiefly for lots in favorite houses. Sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 73c; 800 bu do at 72½c; 400 bu do at 71c; 400 bu by sample at 76c. Total, 4,800 bu.

Barley was dull and nominal. There is practically nothing doing, and it is impossible to give prices, No. 2 being quoted all the way from 50@60c, and No 3 at 45@50c. Sales to-day were confined to the following sample lots: 600 bu at 68c; 400 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 58c. Total, 1,400 bu.

Mr. I. J. Mechi, the English amateur farmer, who turned from razor-strops to wheat and legumes, thus tells "what he knows" about farming, to the London *Mail* of May 22:

Harvest prospects have been considerably changed during the last fortnight of cold winds, hailstorms, floods of rain, both before and after the severe frost of Saturday night, the 12th inst., which partially ruined fruit prospects, blackened the potato plants, and so nipped the leaves of the wheat plant that they have withered and become yellow, giving to the crops a more sickly appearance than the reality.

Gloomy people say this is a "settler" for the wheat crop, especially on the heavy undrained clays, or tile earths, and no doubt the danger is great, for the continuance of wet and low temperature may, by impeding circulation and evaporation in the wheat plant, cause its roots to rot, and the plant to become laid or root-fallen.

Very much will depend upon the weather of the next fortnight, for, "as May leaves the crops, so harvest finds them," is, hereabout, an accepted agricultural maxim.

Drying winds and bright sunshine might still be in time to diminish damage, but at present, with a steady downpour and cold northeasterly wind, things do not look promising. It is true that this weather is very favorable to permanent pasture, artificial grasses, beans, tares, clovers, oats, and other food for animals, comprising an area of about 30,000,000 of acres; but does it not appear most extraordinary and anomalous that, while 42,000,000 of our acres are given to the making of meat, butter, milk, cheese, beer, and horse-food, only 4,000,000 of acres are spared for the first necessary of life, our daily bread? There can be no justification or excuse for this, except that we have forgotten that we were once a primitive, pastoral, and sparse population, one inhabitant to each 10 acres, while now the proportion is changed to one for one and a half acre. So that we have entirely neglected to readjust the acres and their productive powers to the altered numbers and condition of our present population.

This must and can be profitably done, for in my own case and several others more than 40 per cent, instead of only 9 per cent, of acres are used for the production of abundant wheat crops.

Our 42,000,000 of acres (not producing wheat) do not yield even enough of meat, butter, cheese, or beer, for our population, or food for their horses, so that we paid last year to foreigners £31,000,000 for these articles, and £42,000,000 for breadstuffs.

Surely our poor weedy pastures must soon be converted into arable.

It is worthy of note that bearded Rivett wheat is luxuriant and has suffered nothing from frost and rain.

The Dubuque *Times* makes the following remarks on the situation in oats:

"This Chicago company, it is more than probable, finding the supply of oats far greater than they had at first supposed, and seeing also that the prospects for the new crop were very rapidly improving, came to the conclusion that they were getting an elephant on their hands, which nothing less than desperate measures would work off; and realizing these things, made a bid to the Elevator Company, and so it appears that, from the collusion of these parties, the local contractors in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin are barred from sending a bushel of oats East, although at the same time the "corner" on oats in Chicago is kept up, and the rings there are enabled to work off their surplus stores even at a still higher advance in price. What may be the end of this gigantic over-reaching does not clearly appear, for it is not altogether certain how fully the Southern markets may be made available."

We may add that Munn & Scott have now 926,000 bu of grain less in their warehouses than on the 28th of March; but it is fair to Munn & Scott to say that a portion of this 926,000 bu was on the floors, and that nearly all their bins are now full.

The stocks of mess pork at the principal points are thus estimated by Messrs. Goodwin & Elder, in barrels: New Orleans, 28,000; Louisville, 20,000; Cincinnati, 45,000; New York, 82,000; Chicago, 105,000; St. Louis and miscellaneous, 60,000. Total, 320,000 brls.

LATER.

In the afternoon, mess pork was quiet and steady, lard firmer, wheat and corn active, oats easier. Sales on the call were: 500 brls mess pork, at $12.10; 5,000 bu wheat, seller the month, at $1 50; 65,000 bu, seller July, at $1 49; 10 000 bu do, at $1 49¼; 10,000 bu, seller August, at $1.40½; 10,000 bu, do, at $1.40½; 5,000 bu, do, at $1.40¾; 5,000 bu, seller the year, at $1 22½; 5,000 bu, do, at $1.22½; 5,000 bu corn, at 45½c; 5,000 bu do, at 45⅝c; 55,000 bu, seller July, at 46½c; 15,000 bu do, at 46⅝c; 20,000 bu, seller August, at 48¼c; 5,000 bu, do, at 48½c; 5,000 bu, seller September, at 49½c; 5,000 bu, at 49c; 10,000 bu oats, seller July, at 35½c; 5,000 bu, do, seller August, at 33½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	$12 05	12.10
Mess pork, seller July	12.35	12.40
Mess pork, seller August	.....	12.50
Mess pork, seller December	12 75	12.90
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.72	8.80
Lard, seller July	8 65	8.77½
Lard, seller the year	.....	8.20
Wheat, cash or seller June	1.50	1.50¼
Wheat, seller July	1.48¾	1.49
Wheat, seller August	1.40½	1.41
Wheat, seller the year	1.22½	1.23
Corn, cash or seller June	45⅝	45⅞
Corn, seller last half June	45⅝	45⅞
Corn, seller July	46⅝	46¾
Corn, seller August	48⅛	48
Corn, seller September	49	49½
Corn, seller the year	44½	45
Oats, cash or seller June	41½	41¾
Oats, seller July	35½	36
Oats, seller August	32½	33

The Oat Corner—Important Action.

The Committee appointed on Tuesday last, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting held on that day, with instructions to inquire into the available facilities in this city for the storage of grain, outside of the warehouses now classed as regular, announced this morning that they were ready to report. A meeting was called at 11 o'clock, in the Directors' Room of the Board of Trade. Asa Dow was appointed Chairman, the former Chairman being absent.

C. E. Culver, Secretary of the first meeting, and a member of the Committee, presented the following report:

To Hon. J. W. Preston, President Chicago Board of Trade:

The undersigned Committee appointed by you, in compliance with the resolution adopted by a meeting of the members of the Board of Trade, on the 5th inst., beg leave to report:

That they have conferred with the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, also with the various elevator firms of the city. The officers of both of the roads named unqualifiedly condemned any plot or plan for preventing the arrival here of any kind of grain, as alike damaging to their interests, and detrimental to the trade and commerce of the city. They said they did not refuse cars for the transportation of oats until satisfied such could not be unloaded by Messrs. Munn & Scott, the proprietors and operators of the elevators connected with their roads. They expressed a desire and a determination to offer shippers on the line of their roads all the facilities in their power to forward grain of all kinds, and to this end were willing to send their cars to the warehouses of the Chicago Dock Company, A. E. Neely & Co., or other accessible places that would be acceptable to the owners of the grain; but they could not bring grain here in bulk if there was no place to unload their cars. Messrs. Munn & Scott reported their Northwestern and M. & S houses as being full, and that the Northwestern Railroad had more grain here now than would occupy all their available space in the City Elevator. They had some room in the Union Elevator, which would be used for grain arriving by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, without discrimination as to kind. Messrs. Munn & Scott invite a thorough inspection of all their houses. Messrs. Armour, Dole & Co have been greatly pressed for room, but have received grain without discrimination as to kind, and are making every effort to furnish storage for receipts from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. They contemplate adding 200,000 bushels to their storage capacity for oats, by temporary additions to their elevators, and will also store about 100,000 bushels additional in the transfer house of the C., B. & Q., issuing receipts therefor, deliverable through their elevators. Messrs. J. & E. Buckingham & Co. and Flint, Thompson & Co. are receiving all kinds of grain, and anticipate no immediate lack of room. The Illinois River Elevator is full. The Iowa Elevator is also fully occupied with grain arriving by canal. As the present practical difficulty seems to be to provide room for grain arriving by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and as that railway company are willing to send their cars to the warehouses of the Chicago Dock Company and A. E. Neely & Co. (who have signified their willingness to receive 200,000 bu each of oats), your Committee would respectfully recommend said houses be declared regular. In view of the fact that Armour, Dole & Co propose (as others may also do) to use buildings and bins outside of their elevators for the storage of grain, your Committee would also recommend that warehouse receipts issued by proprietors of regular elevators for grain deliverable through their elevators, be declared regular.

George J. Brine asked if that meeting had any right to decide what shall be declared regular.

A. M. Wright said if the report was accepted a meeting of the Board would be called for the afternoon, after the call, to discuss the matter.

The report was accepted, and the meeting adjourned.

The meeting of the full Board of Trade was called to order at 4 o'clock by the President, J. W. Preston, who announced the business of the meeting. The above report was then read by Secretary Randolph.

The following was then submitted by the Committee:

Resolved, That the recommendation contained in the report of a Special Committee appointed by the President of this Board, on the request of a meeting of members of the Board interested in the question of grain storage, be approved and adopted, and that the warehouses and warehouse receipts therein referred to be declared as regular for delivery on contracts for grain.

George J. Brine was opposed to the adoption of the recommendation, as it would form a bad precedent. He knew that several orders had been received to sell grain through fear that doubt would be thrown on the validity of receipts issued under such an order of things.

Asa Dow and Geo. M. Howe hoped the matter would not be choked off in that way.

The motion to table was lost.

Asa Dow said the question involved the shutting off of the commerce that comes to the city, or the driving of it around us. The warehousemen admitted that they were blockaded, and grain holders in the country were ready to send grain in here. Should the grain be shut off, when they could take it in. ["No," "no"]. The same rule, applied to the dry goods men and others after the fire, would have seen the city in pecuniary ruin to-day. He hoped the Board would not be so suicidal as to refuse to do the business tendered them.

T. T. Gurnee said there were two sides to the question. How would the grain be taken into the Dock Company's warehouse? In wheelbarrows? ["No matter how."] When the Dock Company would put in an elevator ["Too thin"] they should be allowed to receive grain and give receipts therefor. [Confusion.]

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 7.

BUTTER—There is a liberal movement in this staple, both the speculative and consumptive demands being of a liberal character. The low prices prevalent for the past fortnight have attracted the attention of outside buyers, and, should the present activity continue, prices—notwithstanding the large supply—will undoubtedly advance. We now quote: Strictly choice dairy, 18@21c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 14@16c; inferior to fair grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—This market continues reasonably active, and the late advance in prices is firmly sustained. The stocks are liberal, but not in excess of the wants of the trade. We quote: Stark, 36c; Grahampton, 35c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 32c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 17½@20c; gunnies, single, 19½@24½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 62@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market to-day was active, and quotations were firm and unchanged. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4 00@4.40; cement $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₽ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₽ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₽ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $9.00@11.00; fire clay, $4 00@5 00 ₽ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a deduction of 36 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7 50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8 00	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9 25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
20x28 to 24x36	10 25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	.....	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	.....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	.....	30 00
36x50 to 40x60	.....	34 00

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@4½c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BROOM CORN—The market was quiet, but firm, at previous quotations: $35.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120 00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160 00, and brush, $160.00@160.00.

BEANS—We continue to quote as follows: $2 45@2.70 for fair to choice medium, and $2 60@2 80 for navy.

BERRIES—Raspberries in better supply and prices lower. Strawberries were in light supply and better prices were obtained. Gooseberries scarce. Sales 5 cases raspberries at 28c, 1 case ... at 25c; 3 cases strawberries at 15c, 15 cases at 18c, 30 cases at 20c, 48 cases choice at 25c, 12 cases at 26c, 57 cases at 27@28c, 69 cases extra at 29@30c; 1 bu gooseberries at $2 25@2 50.

CHEESE—In this market there were no important changes. The demand is fair, and steadily improving, and the quoted prices are adhered to with considerable firmness. There is still a good deal of poor cheese in the market, but that now coming forward is of fine quality. We quote: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12c; Western, factory, new, 11@ ...c.

COAL—No improvement was noticeable in the demand for coal, neither the local nor the interior demand being very considerable, and the market remains in an unsettled condition. The following quotations are furnished: Lehigh lump, $10 00; Lehigh prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9 00@10.00; Erie, $9 00@9 50; Briar Hill, $9 00@9.50; Walnut Hill, $9 50; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7 50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6 00.

CANNED GOODS—Only a limited inquiry exists for goods in this line, but the extremely light supply on hand induces a firm feeling, and full former rates are being realized. We repeat our list, as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2 50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3 25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4 25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1 80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2 50@2 60
Corn, Elgin	3.25@3 35
Corn, Yarmouth	3 30@3 40
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3 15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—There was a meagre inquiry for nearly all descriptions of cooperage, and quotations were almost nominal. Pork barrels, $1 35@1 40; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.80; whisky barrels, $1.50@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $13 00@15 00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22 00@28 00 per m.

EGGS—The market was fairly active at a range of 11@12c per doz for choice packages. The supply is ample.

FISH—Business was generally reported easy, with prices easy. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $6.25@6 50; No. 2 do, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 trout, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11 75@12.00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7 75@8 00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.80@2 00; No. 1 bay, $1.60@1.65; family kits, $1.10@1.25; bank cod, $6.50@6.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Trading in this department was only moderately active, and values underwent no change. The supply of domestic fruits is small. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@18c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11@12c.

FIRE-CRACKERS—There is a large demand for fire-crackers, and prices have advanced to $3 10@3.15 per box.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons are in light supply, and, under a brisk demand, prices are advancing. Other fruits were inactive. We now quote: Apples, $5.00@7 50; lemons, repacked, $7 00@7.50; oranges, repacked, Messina, ₽ box, $8.00@8 50.

GROCERIES—Business was again reported good, the interior as well as the local demand being of a liberal character. In prices the changes were unimportant, the general market ruling firm at former rates. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 29@30c; Java No. 2, 28½@26c; choice Rio 25@25½c; prime do. 24½@25c; good do, 24½c; common do, 22½@23c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@11¾c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11½c; B, at 11¼@11½c; X C, at 11¼@11¼c; C, at 11¼@11¼c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1 25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14½@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@8½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common at 5@6½c.

HAY—The hay trade was again dull to-day, with prices weak. ... and, under increasing receipts, prices are working downward. We note a reduction of 50c per ton, and quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $18.50@20 50; do, loose pressed, $18.00@19.50; prairie, pressed, $10 50@12.50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16 00@17 00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm at former quotations. The supply is not sufficient to meet the legitimate wants of the trade. We repeat our list: Green butchers', 9c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; dry salted, 19@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, ½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The general demand continues active, and, in consequence of favorable Eastern advices, prices are well sustained:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7c	
Bar-iron	5	@ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10	rates
Round and square	6	@ 5 3-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		
Russian, No. 1 stained	18		
Sheet iron	6½	@6½	rates
Norway nail rods	8	@ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½	@13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12	rates

LEATHER—Only a light business was doing in this market, and values were unchanged. Prices range as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₽ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₽ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₽ ft	26@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₽ ft	22@ 25
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₽ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.10@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	65.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2 35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2 20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@ 2 00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—In this branch of the market trade was more active and for tin plate and copper quotations ruled stronger. We quote as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 50; do, 12x12, $17 00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—Continue in active demand from the interior and for 4ds prices were firmer: 60d, $5.50; 8d ₽ keg, $5.75; 6d, ₽ keg, $6.00; 4d, ₽ keg, $6.25 3d, ₽ keg, $7 00; fine 3d, ₽ keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common common, ₽ keg, $8 75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was quiet and an easy feeling prevailed.

Manilla rope, ₽ lb	$ 18@ 19
Sisal rope, ₽ lb	17@ 19
Hemp sash cord, ₽ lb	21@ 23
Marline, ₽ lb	21@ 22
Tarred rope, ₽ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₽ bale	5 00@6 37½
Pitch, ₽ brl	5.50@7 00
Tar, ₽ brl	5.50@6.12½

OILS—Linseed and turpentine were active and firmer, the latter advancing 2c per gallon, or to 68@70c. Carbon, also, was firmer, the price having recently advanced in Cleveland. Other oils ruled quiet as previously quoted: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 86c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2 15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 68@70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade continues large, and the market is firm for everything in the list. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12 00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	16.00
English orange mineral	16 00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The market was quiet and prices were easy. Live chickens, $3 00@3 75 per doz; live turkeys, 10@12c.

POTATOES—Were in fair request at the following quotations: 50@60c for Western, and 30@40c for mixed Western.

SEEDS—For clover and millet a good inquiry existed, and quotations ruled a trifle firmer and higher. We quote: Millet at $1.75@2.10, and Hungarian at $2 00@2.25; timothy at $2.65@2 75 for fair to good; $2 90@3 00 for prime; clover at $5.40@5.60.

SALT—Was in large demand on shipping account, and firmly held at the annexed range of prices: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—A fair demand exists at the annexed quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1 20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1 40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1 00.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request, and remains firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@60c.

VEAL—Was steady and rather quiet, at 7@9c ₽ lb for carcases.

WOOD—Dealers report a good demand at the following prices: Beach, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12 00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—Business continues dull, and prices were easier on several grades. We now quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@65c
Washed, medium, in good condition	57@68c
Washed, coarse	57@63c
Unwashed, fine	38@42c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	47@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The market was dull, and several agents were accepting lower rates to New York and Boston. We still quote:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	.50	$1.00	...	...	...
New York	.45	.90	45	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.42	.90	45	...	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	...	...	...
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	...	...
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	...	...
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30	...	...
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	...	...
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	...	...
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	...	.60	30	...	...
Akron, O.	.40	.60	30	...	...
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	...	...	...
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	...	...	...
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	...	...	...
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	...	...	...
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	...	...	...

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 7.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,496	10,528	512
Tuesday	3,632	9,628	239
Wednesday	4,123	16,118	676
Thursday	3,255	14,968	640
Friday	3,373	9,169	489
Total	16,999	63,311	2,557
Same time last week	14,804	64,856	3,921
Week before last	16,486	67,288	2,054

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,386	6,699	330
Tuesday	2,214	8,401	.....
Wednesday	1,820	9,537	133
Thursday	2,555	11,183	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,175	36,110	581

CATTLE—So far as the better grades of stock (such as are usually sought after by New York and Boston buyers) were concerned, the condition of the market was much the same as during the preceding days of the week, a good demand existing from the opening to the close, and prices ruling firm and unchanged. For common to fair qualities, however, the market was less active, and easier. The proportion of these descriptions was more prominent than on either of the preceding days of the week, while the demand for such was smaller, and, as a result, buyers were enabled to fill their orders at lower prices. The wants of the local trade had been mainly supplied earlier in the week, and a number of the Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Cleveland buyers had also purchased their full complement and departed, so that the offerings largely exceeded the demand, and holders were only too glad of an opportunity to sell, even at a reduction of 12½@25c. At the decline the amount of trading was small, and, from present appearances, further concessions will have to be made to-morrow, as many remained unsold at the close. The day's business was transacted at an extreme range of $3 75@7 35—the inside for "scallawags," such as old dry cows, stags, bulls, raw-boned oxen, and the outside for 8 fancy Wisconsin steers, averaging 1,941 lbs. They were fattened at Rochester, Racine County. Other notable sales of the day were 14 head, averaging 1,403 lbs, at $7.00; 16 head, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $6 75; 32 head, averaging 1,376 lbs, at $6 70, and 101 head, averaging 1,296 lbs, at $6.50. The ruling prices, however, were $5.75@6 50 for fair to choice smooth, well-fattened steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs. The first through drove of Texas steers arrived to-day. They were in poor condition, and did not find a buyer. The market closed dull and weak for low grades, and steady for good to choice.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6 87½@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.50 @6.75
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	6.00 @6.37½
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.62½@5.87½
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.75 @5.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00 @5 25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.25 @4.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
26	butchers' stock	1,022	5 62½
17	butchers' stock	1,116	5 75
26	good steers	1,180	6.10
32	choice steers	1,376	6 70
14	good steers	1,300	6 25
14	butchers' stock	1,066	5 15
39	choice steers	1,204	6.45
16	choice steers	1,350	6.75
35	good smooth steers	1,288	6 25
27	good smooth steers	1,263	6.25
32	choice steers	1,308	6 60
36	choice steers	1,092	6 25
17	choice steers	1,069	6 25
17	choice steers	1,300	6 50
17	good steers	1,332	6 37½
101	choice steers	1,296	6 50
63	choice steers	1,400	6 40
28	choice steers	1,114	6 40
31	medium steers	1,127	5 75
50	good steers	1,123	6.15
11	good steers	1,101	6.00
37	good steers	1,190	6 25
33	good steers	1,097	5 90
15	good steers	1,216	6 25
35	good steers	1,256	6 00
15	good steers	1,385	6 50
16	choice steers	1,342	6 50
39	good steers	1,060	5.90
14	medium steers	1,102	5.70
15	good steers	1,086	6.00
17	choice steers	1,269	6 60
16	choice steers	1,291	6 65
28	choice steers	1,270	6 60
31	choice steers	1,348	6 50
14	extra steers	1,403	7 00
10	good steers	1,322	6 40
40	cows	916	4 25
20	cows	970	4 75
36	butchers' stock	1,122	5 00
13	oxen	1,367	6 00
63	still-fed steers	1,184	6 25
140	Missouri steers	1,076	5 50
19	cows	850	4 10

HOGS—There was more inquiry for hogs to-day, but the increased activity did not result in any appreciable advance in prices. There was, however, a firmer tone to the market, and should to-morrow's receipts prove light (as they now promise to do), it is quite probable that a slight advance may be gained. Sales were readily effected at $3.50@3.70 for inferior to common; at $3.75@3 80 for medium, and at $3.85@4.00 for good to strictly choice, with the bulk at $3.70@3 90. Among the reported transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
38	190	$3 80	60	210	$3.87½	53	265	$3.75
49	211	3.80	24	206	3 80	49	190	3 85
51	203	3.75	27	278	3 75	49	205	3 95
65	283	3 70	35	248	3 75	197	198	3.95
55	199	3.90	135	181	3.90	139	223	3.50
52	210	3 85	49	273	3 75	115	237	3.80
48	232	3.75	140	220	3 85	154	219	3 85
39	206	3.75	51	316	3.76	59	239	3.70
57	260	3.75	17	308	3.75	159	268	3 85
379	221	3 90	43	226	3 80	58	231	3 70
68	192	3 90	59	232	3 75	49	209	3 85
41	217	3 85	46	240	3 85	52	215	3.80
53	195	3 85	154	201	3 95	45	226	3 80
54	220	3 85	59	246	3.75	63	232	3 80
49	288	3 75	51	264	3 70	68	180	3.85
52	264	3.70	55	292	3 65	29	261	3.65
29	263	3 85	57	245	3 75	48	230	3 70
318	226	3 90	87	203	3 85	59	261	3 75
49	174	3 90	39	229	4 85	53	241	3 75
246	199	3 85	36	211	3.85	48	265	3 75
52	274	3 65	49	233	3 85	54	257	3 70
56	265	3 65	118	185	3 90	51	203	3 85
54	288	3.70	54	270	3 80	61	339	3 60
56	238	3 70	52	289	3 75			

SHEEP—The sheep market was inactive and prices were without visible change.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 7.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	5,919	1,334
Shingles, m	2,603	1,036
Lath, pieces m	216	221

CARGOES—The movement in cargoes to-day was an exceedingly small one, owing to the unfavorable direction of the wind. Prices, however, for lumber, shingles, and lath were firm and nominally the same as noted on Thursday. At 5 o'clock one cargo remained over.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18 00@20 00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@17 00
Common strips and boards	13 00@14 00
Common mixed lumber	11 00@13 00
Joist and scantling	11 00@11 50
Shingles	2 75@ 3 00
Lath	3.00@ 3.25
Pickets	10 00@12 00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₽ m	$2.75
Ludington, ₽ m	2.50
Pentwater, ₽ m	2.50
Muskegon, ₽ m	2 00@2.25
White Lake, ₽ m	2.25
Grand River, ₽ m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₽ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	10
Two Rivers—Lumber ₽ m	2 25
Ahnepee—Wood, per cord	2.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	3½@4
Ahnepee—Shingles	25
Menominee	2.75
Oconto	3.50

Sales were:

Cargo of schr Z G. Simmons, from Manistee, 135 m ft joist and scantling at $11.12. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo of brig Express, from Monastique, 225 m largely Norway, at $13 50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Leo, from Grand Haven, 81,898 ft strips and boards at $16 00; 18 m lath at $3 00, (mill tally to arrive.) Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

Here business continues active, and, with the exception of a slight reduction on common siding and pickets, flat pieces remain firm, as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47 00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38 00@40 00
Third clear, thick	42 00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24 00
Common siding	18.00@20 00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35 00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38 00
A stock boards	33 00@35.00
B stock boards	25 00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16 00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16 00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 24 feet	16.00@...
Pickets, square	1[illegible]@16.00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	12 00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2 00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3 75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	25.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17 00
Hickory	25.00@30 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The offerings were of a light character, but prices were steady as follows:

A or star shingles	$3 00@3 14
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....June 7.

Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 100 bu grain, 13 sks wool, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 14 brls flour, 28 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 41 pkgs fish.
Stmr B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 248 bars railroad iron, 137 half-brls fish, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 m lumber, 300 m shingles, 22 pkgs fish.
Prop Jas. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 443 bars railroad iron, 48 bags buckwheat, and sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr E. Mott, Oconto, 175 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge Alert, Escanaba, 360 m lumber.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 499 bars railroad iron, 50 gross tons pig iron, 254 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop G. P. Heartt, Saugatuck, 29 m lumber, 186 m lath.
Prop Detroit, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Steam barge M. Groh, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr O Shaw, South Haven, 40 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Willett's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Pandora, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 25 m lumber and sundries.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 40 m lumber, 50 cds bark.
Brge Saml. Bolton, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 11 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 1,300 m shingles and sundries.
Prop Ontonagon, Marquette, 221 tons iron ore, 140 tons pig iron, 71 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr R. J. Sandborn, Pentwater, 180 m lumber.
Schr L. Painter, South Haven, 35 m lumber, 35 cds wood.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Express, Monastique, 225 m lumber.
Scow Hirondelle, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Piers, 75 m lumber.
Scow M. M. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 100 cds wood.
Scow Quickstep, Green Bay, 540 m shingles.
Barge S. Clement, Buffalo, 320 tons coal.

CLEARED.....June 7.

Schr Trinidad, Kingston, 21 340 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 300 bu potatoes and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 17 brls pork and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnapee, sundries.
Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron, 17,791 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 200 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 100 green hides, 10 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop City of Chatham, Montreal, 18,000 bu corn, 50 brls beef, 25 tcs beef.
Prop Fleetwing, Buffalo, 20,715 bu corn.
Prop Snow Drop, Buffalo, 12,036 bu corn.
Prop Grace Greenwood, Port Colborne, 18,100 bu corn.
Barge Planet, Peshtigo, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, sundries.
Schr Fisher, Willet's Pier, 6 brls flour.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 29 brls flour.
Schr Montana, Port Colborne, 23,513 bu corn.
Schr L. Painter, South Haven, 200 bu wheat.
Schr Garret Smith, Kingston, 16,670 bu corn.
Schr Prince Alfred, Port Colborne, 19,710 bu corn.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 2 brls pork and sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 7—Charters were: To BUFFALO—Schr Willis, corn at 5½c. Brig Standard, corn at 5c. To KINGSTON—Gilbert Mollison, corn at 14c; Gerritt Smith, corn at 14½c; Pandora, oats at 14c. To BOSTON—Prop City of Toledo, corn through rate. To NEW YORK—Prop Mohawk, corn through rate. To COLLINGWOOD—Presto, corn 6c.

DETROIT, June 5—The market is firm and vessels are in demand, with coarse freights plenty. We hear of no charters.

BUFFALO, June 5—Rates strong and unchanged, charters reported as follows: Prop Mayflower, 2,000 brls salt to Milwaukee, at 15c per brl; schr J. R. Bentley, coal to Chicago at 75c per ton, free; schr Volunteer, coal to ..., ... per ton, free.

Commerce of Chicago.

The following is an official list of arrivals and clearances at this port during the month of May, 1872:

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Guns.
Steamers	68	39,614	1,761
Propellers	142	93,573	2,610
Barks	54	20,350	402
Brigs	17	3,958	130
Schooners	1,365	214,324	8,969
Barges	60	10,772	271
Totals	1,706	382,590	14,257
Foreign vessels from foreign ports	17	4,894	193
American vessels from foreign ports	8	2,336	66

COASTWISE CLEARANCES.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
Steamers	71	41 632	1,833
Propellers	144	95,279	2,678
Barks	50	17,934	1,474
Brigs	20	5,173	169
Schooners	1,243	188 946	7,990
Barges	64	16 590	306
Totals	1,392	365,574	13,443
Foreign vessels cleared for foreign ports	21	6,270	273
American vessels cleared for foreign ports	67	19,138	591

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, June 5:

DOWN—Schr Hungerford, Toledo to Oswego, corn; schr Garibaldi, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; steam barge M. Pringle, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr J. B. Penfield, Toledo to Oswego, corn; schr Florence, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; schr Great Western, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Lyman Casey, Toledo to Oswego, coal; schr Northumberland, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Charger, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr John Magee, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Bismarck, Toledo to Kingston, corn; brig E. Cohen, Toledo to Kingston, corn; prop Maine, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, corn; bark Archie, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr Mont Blanc, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Gladstone, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

UP—Schr Jamaica; bark General Burnside; schr Frank Crawford; schr Nevada, Oswego to Chicago, salt; bark Mary Jane, Kingston to Bay City, light; schr West Side, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schr Rockaway, Ontario to Erie, iron ore; schr Knight Templar, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schr Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh to Erie, iron ore; schrs Jennie Mullen, Lillie Parsons, Kate Kelly, New Dominion, of Picton; schr Atwater, Port Colborne to Erie, light.

WIND—Southwest, fresh.

Vessel Transfers.

The following sales were recorded at the Chicago Custom House during the month of May:

Canal boat H S Carpenter, J. S Cook and W. L. Cook, to Jeremiah Clowry, $1,350, all.

Canal boat Cuba, John Hilliard to J. W. Conners, $650, one-half.

Canal boat Erwin, Judiah P. Hubbard to D. H. Lincoln, $800, one-half.

Canal boat J Harrington to James Keller, G. and W. Guthrie, $450, all.

Bark Hemisphere, Alfred Cheesebrough and H. Fail to Wm. Doyle, $18,000, all.

Bark Hemisphere, Wm. Doyle to Dennis Kavanaugh, $9,750, one-fourth.

Schr Hero, B. H. Campbell (Marshal) to H. Michelson, $1,280, all.

Schr Hero, H. Michelson to Thomas Peterson, $650, one-half.

Canal boat Lilly, J. W. Calkins to George F. Brown, $1,800, all.

Canal boat Augusta, Lewis Cook to J. A. Boyer, $1,000, one-half.

Canal boat Augusta, C. Fitzimmons to J. A. Boyer, $1,800 one-half.

Schr Richard Mott, DeVille R. Holt to Jane E. Balcom, $100, one-third.

Schr Richard Mott, DeVille R. Holt to James C. King, $100, one third.

Schr J. O. Moss, J. B. Scott, H. L. Brown, and E. W. Henderson to J. P. Merritt and J. H. Shaw, $1,000, all.

Canal-boat Colonel Martin, John McDonald to J. H. Boyer, $1,500, one half.

Canal-boat Colonel Manning, H. M. Singer, and M. Talcott to Singer & Talcott Stone Co., $500, all.

Schr Northern Spy, R. Sweeney *et al.* to Charles Nelson, $310, all.

Canal-boat Mary O'Riley, Wm. Boedeker to F. T. Sherman *et al.*, $900, all.

Canal-boat Chas. B. Pope, P. Hicks to F. H. Lafontaine, $800, all.

Canal-boat, Rockwood, W. J. Onahan to Chas. E. Morris $355, all.

Tug prop J. H. Wood, W. H. & F. Lovell to J. V. Farwell, $3,000, all.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The wind yesterday blew quite fresh from the W. S. W.

—Seamen are being paid $1.75 per day.

—Yesterday was a very dull day on the river owing to the light character of the arrivals.

GROUNDING AT THE FLATS.—There have been several instances of grounding within the past few days, owing, in nearly every instance, to an overdraft of water. The depth of water at the Flats has been given to the public on several occasions.

MUSICAL.

Clarke's New Method
FOR
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Saturday Morning, June 8, 1872.

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ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE Liberal Republican Convention, Held at Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872.

[Official Copy.]

Address to the People of the United States.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government, and the liberties of the citizen.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is so indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

Resolutions.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitations of power.

5. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM.

The wisdom and the necessity of the Cincinnati Convention have been again vindicated by the action of the office-holders at Philadelphia. It compelled the Senate of the United States, against its repeated previous refusals, to take up and pass the act of General Amnesty; and it compelled the Philadelphia Convention to declare that it heartily "approved the action of Congress in extending amnesty" to the late Rebels, and making Alexander H. Stephens and all his associates as eligible to the Presidency and to the United States Senate as General Logan or General Butler. It further compelled the Philadelphia Convention to declare that any system of Civil Service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is "fatally demoralizing," and, therefore, they favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make "honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position."

How strikingly did these officials confess the truth declared at Cincinnati in the following terms:

> The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican Government.
>
> We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor.

The Convention was eloquent in defence of the Constitutional Amendments.

The Grant supporters in the Senate have the numerical majority of two to one, and at this session have passed land-grant bills donating hundreds of millions of acres of public land; but, under the coercion of the Cincinnati platform, Jay Cooke (who holds 57,000,000 of acres donated to him by Congress) and his friends resolved that they were opposed to all "*further* grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies." The same Convention resolved that the "franking privilege ought to be abolished," and they call attention to the fact that, though in a numerical majority in both Houses of Congress, the friends of General Grant have twice during each year of his Administration rejected bills to abolish that privilege. They do this under a knowledge that Mr. Greeley has for twenty-five years consistently advocated the abolition of the privilege.

If workingmen can find any comfort in the following resolution, they are hopeful in the extreme:

> Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Again, under the pressure of Cincinnati, they urge a speedy restoration of specie payments.

The Cincinnati Convention declared that the question of taxation was one legitimately belonging to the people, and that the decision by the people, through their representatives in Congress, should be respected by the President. This Mr. Greeley, in his letter of acceptance, heartily approved, declaring that he would never interpose his veto to prevent a reduction or repeal of taxes deemed by Congress to be unjust and oppressive. How has the Office-Holders' Convention answered this? Here is their resolution:

> The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal of the debt; and revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised from duties on importations, the duties on which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to the laborer, and promote the industries and growth and prosperity of the whole country.

It should be remembered who composed that Convention. It was made up of the owners of National Banks; the men who hold British patents for making Bessemer steel; the men who own the salt, iron, and coal monopolies; the men who own the lumber forests and mills; the men who are allowed to import common wool, at 15 per cent duty, to make blankets and carpets, and for whose exclusive benefit a tax of 70 per cent is laid on carpets, and 100 per cent on blankets. These men are protected in all their robberies by acts of Congress, and, when these men speak of taxes that will "promote the industries and growth and prosperity of the nation," they mean those special taxes which, yielding no revenue to the Government, are paid over to them personally. They have pledged their President to veto any act which will lessen the tax on nickel, and the owner of the nickel mine contributes his thousands to re-elect the President; to veto any repeal of the tax on coal, and salt, and lumber, and the monopolists in these contribute thousands to re-elect the man who promises to protect them. This resolution, which literally means nothing, must be understood in the interests of the men who framed and who adopted it. Thus construed, it is a declaration that Grant, in consideration of his renomination, has agreed to permit no interference by Congress with the licensed robberies of the monopolists and privileged classes.

Taken as a whole, the platform is a cowardly evasion of all the distinctive policies of the Administration, and an unwilling confession that the arraignment of that Administration at Cincinnati was a true one.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

The great speech of Senator Sumner, indicting General Grant for manifold perversions of his office and usurpations of power, has been before the country long enough to be answered by some of the champions of the Administration. There never was a more brilliant opportunity for the President's orators to distinguish themselves, and display their eloquence and their logic. Mr. Sumner had confronted them, not only with a philippic of accusation, but with a massive chain of argument, every link in which he had tested with fact and evidence. To have met accusation with counter-accusation, or to have detected a flaw in this chain, would have been glory enough for any Grant Senator. Mr. Sumner did not take them unawares. His ominous silence of itself was a warning of the impending storm. He had coolly and quietly prepared his speech. Every point which he established had been thoroughly tested with incontrovertible evidence. He intended it as a solemn warning to the office-holders not to widen the breach any further with their ill-advised policy. He intended it as a last effort, on the very verge of the National Convention, to show to Republicans the danger which was threatening the party. In these respects, and in all others, it was a speech which called for an immediate answer. Either it was true or it was not true; either General Grant was guilty of the accusation or not guilty. If it was not true, and General Grant was not guilty, then his adherents should have controverted the charges in the indictment, and not suffered the President to be placed in a false condition before the country.

The speech has not been answered, and the Philadelphia Convention has consummated the folly of renominating General Grant, with the indictment still pending against him. As if convinced of the futility of attempting to answer it, or unwilling to damage their oratorical reputations by assailing an impregnable position, Conkling, Morton & Co. delegated the duty to those who could not be injured in any assault, and who had no reputation to lose. Flanagan, Logan, and Carpenter were selected for the ungrateful task, and the result is already known. Flanagan is a roistering brawler, and thundered his platitudes, avoided all argument, of which he has no conception, controverted no position, and removed no evidence. The rant, and fury, and mouthing delighted the crowd, but were all to no purpose, for Mr. Sumner's speech was not answered. Mr. Logan was next brought forward, and directed his powerful voice against the speech. *Vox et præterea nihil!* He went over the whole of the Rebellion,—from espousing which he so narrowly escaped,—fought over all its battles, marched all its marches, routed secession and abolished slavery, to prove that General Grant was a good soldier, which Mr. Sumner had not denied. Beyond this everlasting wash of words, Mr. Logan did little else than to utter a puerile complaint that Mr. Sumner had wasted the midnight oil, and to expose the enormity of the fact that Mr. Sumner was a classical scholar. The country is already pretty familiar with the fact that John Logan is a sworn enemy of the classics. Latin and Greek are not in his political creed, and no man who reads Cicero or Demosthenes can be a patriot. John Logan is not only a sworn enemy of the classics, but he is not yet thoroughly convinced that a man who is conversant with English literature can be safely entrusted with political power. But John Logan has a good voice, a loud voice, and a pretty voice, and the voice demolished the Rebellion, and Slavery, and the classics; but, as these had no connection with Mr. Sumner's speech, and as Mr. Sumner had not denied General Grant's military abilities, and had not charged General Grant with being a classical scholar, the speech still remains unanswered. No man of ordinary intelligence would expect Flanagan or Logan to answer such an argument; but certainly something might have been expected of Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter is a lawyer, and, by education and taste, a controversialist. His profession has trained him to analyze evidence, to weaken the force of facts, and to meet argument with argument. He has an ambition to be considered a constitutional lawyer. It is due to Mr. Carpenter to say that he was the only one of the trio who attempted to make an argument,—the only one who directed himself against the contents of Mr. Sumner's speech and tried to answer them logically. The result shows the impregnability of Mr. Sumner's position. After the most searching criticism and the most labored analysis, we get no result from Mr. Carpenter's logic, except an attempt at justification. In seeking to controvert Mr. Sumner's charges, Mr. Carpenter waives the violations of law and tries to break the force of them by showing that no harm has resulted from them. The palpable violation of law and the usurpation of the war-making power, by which General Grant sought to seize San Domingo, are excused by Mr. Carpenter, because the war-vessels which were sent to Hayti did not open fire upon the Haytiens, but only menaced them and overawed them with threats and a show of force. This line of argument is applied to all the charges brought by Mr. Sumner. Virtually, Mr. Carpenter defends the violation of the law and the Constitution, so long as it does not do serious harm. No principle of right or wrong is involved in the construction which he applies to the sanctity of law. If serious results should follow the violation, then punish the violator. If they are not serious, then no particular damage has been done, and the violation is of no consequence. Such is Mr. Carpenter's code of ethics, the fallacy of which, and the dangers which must ensue from its adoption, are too apparent to need indicating. Four years of this loose style of political morals have already filled our Post Offices and Custom Houses with the corruptions of nepotism; have plunged the Southern States into financial convulsions; have infringed upon State Rights, and have concentrated the varied powers of the different branches of the Government in one man. But this sophism of Mr. Carpenter does not answer Mr. Sumner. His charges of the violation of law still stand in the indictment.

Outside of Congress no attempt has been made to reply to Mr. Sumner's speech. Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has written a plaintive note to Mr. Sumner, which, as an *Il Penseroso*, is very touching. As an answer to Mr. Sumner, however, it is entirely apart from the purpose, as it answers nothing. It is the weak, puling cry of senility. The Grant organs fare hardly better in their desperate efforts to break the force of the indictment. In full chorus, they cry out together, "It is false!" This general charge of falsehood answers nothing. If the Grant organs want the people to believe it is false, let them show where, and in what, it is false. The general charge of falsehood is simply the use of an epithet, which does not dispose of categorical charges. The people will not be content to be informed that Mr. Sumner's speech is false. They will want to know in what essential particular it is false, and they will want the falsity established by irrefragable evidence. Until this is done, the indictment stands against the President.

GREELEY AND GRANT AS LABORERS.

The eleventh plank in the platform of the Grant party is as follows:

> Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities, and a just share of mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

If this word-collection means anything, it means that Congress, a body almost entirely composed of men (mainly lawyers) who have never done a stroke of manual labor in their lives, ought to decide how much every workingman, skilled or unskilled, shall receive for his day's work. This is an absurdity on the face of it. The resolution is a mere bid for the votes of American muscle, under the guise of a pretended sympathy for its undeniable wrongs. Since, however, the Postmasters have thought fit to introduce this question into national politics, it is worth while to compare the two men, Greeley and Grant, from the standpoint of labor.

Horace Greeley is now, and always has been, a hard worker. From the type-setter's case to the editor's desk, his life has been one manly struggle. He earned his own education, just as he has earned every success in his long and busy career. At an age when most boys are just out of their A B C's, this white-haired lad, toughened by out-door labor, was in a printing-office, working early and late, receiving the merest pittance, and yet supporting himself and aiding his father. He came to New York almost penniless and wholly unknown. By his own untiring energy and indomitable will, he has raised himself above money cares, and has made his name a household word. Whatever wealth he has is the result, not of lucky speculations, not of gambling in stocks and gold, not of presents lavished upon him by time-servers and place-seekers, but of honest, hard work. He has been the champion of every scheme for ameliorating the condition of the laborer. It is by just such schemes that he has earned the title of philanthropist. At a time when all co-operative enterprises were sneered at, he made the *Tribune* a joint-stock concern, and practically gave away three-fourths of his own interest therein, by allowing the employes to pay for their shares out of the profits accruing to them. It is something for American workingmen to remember that almost every charge of foolish impracticability that is brought against the Cincinnati nominee is founded on his gallant efforts in behalf of co-operation, at a time when workingmen themselves were slow to see the advantages it offered them. If any one knows the miseries of poverty, it is Horace Greeley. If any one has striven heartily and well to mitigate them, to place the American workingman far above the squalid laborers of Europe, it is Horace Greeley. His whole life is one long assertion of the true dignity of hard work. No Presidential candidate has ever embodied so thoroughly the ideas, and needs, and aspirations of intelligent labor, as Horace Greeley does to-day.

Ulysses S. Grant received what education he has as a free gift from the United States. His brief experience of life as a civilian shows no record of honest, untiring energy. Whether as a nominal farmer in Missouri, or as a *quasi* tanner in Illinois, he was a failure. He was a soldier by education. Only as a soldier has he ever gained success. Almost his whole life has been passed in a profession which degrades, as no other does, the men in the ranks. It makes them hewers of wood and drawers of water for their superiors,—mere machines, fit only to obey, utterly powerless in themselves,—in a word, slaves. It is only a nation of freemen, fighting for freedom, who could pass through such an ordeal and come out men. A weak nature, whether in or above the ranks, yields. Grant, freed by his position from all need of work, never worked. He has no sympathy with labor, because he has never felt, as Horace Greeley has, its necessities, and because his whole life has taught him to look down upon and despise the men who do labor. He has had nearly four years in which to mature some action for the benefit of American workingmen. His messages have been silent on that subject. He has said and done nothing, until a few days ago, when he graciously promised a delegation from New York that he would carry out the Eight Hour Law of Congress,—something which he was obliged to do at any rate, and something which he nevertheless plumes himself upon doing, as if it were a personal matter between himself and the Government employes. He has selected his friends from those who have given him money and houses. It is only when he feels himself in danger of losing his ill-used power that he turns to the men whose interests he has all along persistently ignored, and says: "Dear workingmen, I have always loved you; vote for me, please."

Between these two men, Grant and Greeley, the soldier and the civilian; the man who has never labored, and the man who has always labored; the man who despises the laborer and who has never lifted his little finger in his behalf, and the man who has ever proclaimed the dignity of labor and has ever been unwearied in his efforts to do away with its ills,—the American workingman will not hesitate in his choice.

THE WAREHOUSE COMBINATION.

A most important step was taken yesterday in the direction of free trade in grain in this city. Certain of the grain warehousemen have refused to receive oats from the railroad cars, alleging that they have no storage room to spare, whereupon the officers of several of the railroad lines connecting this city with the West and Northwest announced their readiness to deliver grain to other accessible houses if acceptable to the owners of the grain. The Board of Trade then resolved to place upon the same footing as other grain, that which should be received into some other places, named and referred to.

This action not only affords a welcome relief to hundreds of parties in the country who have oats that they wish to send to this city, and to scores of men who were threatened with loss through an artificial corner in oats, but it establishes a very important precedent for dealing with grain monopolies. Ever since 1864 the dealers in grain have been at the mercy of a combination of warehouse stockholders, some of whom were believed to be also railroad officials. The railroads would deliver grain to no point except certain warehouses, and the owners of grain were often obliged to pay storage charges on grain which they did not wish to be stored at all. In return for this service, the warehousemen pledged themselves to receive from those railroads all the grain brought in. They have now refused to do that, and some four hundred cars loaded with oats were standing on the tracks of the Northwestern Railroad on Thursday last, which the railroad officials, could not, and the warehousemen would not, empty. The compact being thus broken, an opening was made for a wedge that should break up the system. That wedge has been placed in position, and it remains with the grain-dealers of the Northwest to drive it home.

It would be creditable to our national honor and reputation for fair dealing, if, instead of trying to drive sharp bargains by wretched quibbles in the Alabama business, we had displayed a tithe of the frankness with which the English approached this question. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of the leading English authorities, says that there is no need of the Supplementary Treaty, or any other instrument of agreement, to give the Americans security against similar claims for indirect losses preferred by England. On this point the *Gazette* says:

> Should the Treaty break down altogether, they will remain perfectly safe from any such claims as we reject—for the reason that we reject them. It would be impossible for England to prefer claims for consequential losses at any time, without a degree of impropriety as flagrant as the infraction of a treaty would be. We have declared against the American demand, not only because it is not warranted by the Treaty of Washington, but because there is no warrant for any such claims at all, and because (believing them to be most mischievous) we refuse to give to them any such sanction as might in any way be construed into a precedent. Therefore, whether the Treaty stand or fall, it is simply impossible that we can ourselves present such claims to the United States at any future time. The failure of the Treaty would make absolutely no difference to our position in the matter as regards other nations, nor would the ratification of the Supplementary Treaty alter it, except, perhaps, by importing a certain amount of ambiguity where now there is none.

This frank utterance is made in the face of the fact that the English had already apologized; that they had expressed their willingness to make good whatever loss was directly caused by the negligence of their agents; and had adopted new rules to satisfy American complaints. Compared with this, the wretched blundering, small jealousies, and picayunish policy of the Administration are simply pitiable. The latest news informs us that the English Government has accepted the Supplementary Treaty; but this does not relieve the Administration from the wretched plight into which it has dragged American diplomacy, and the reputation it has given the country abroad.

If the representations of various delegates to the Grant Convention can be believed, the colored vote of the country is in the pockets of a very few men, to be thrown in whatever way they will. W. H. Grey, of Arkansas, modestly declared that he spoke for the "colored people of the South"; Congressman Elliott, of South Carolina, pledged the 900,000 votes he controls for Grant; and J. R. Lynch, Secretary of State for Mississippi, handed over "the colored race" to Grant in a neat little speech of half-a-dozen sentences. Everything went merry as a marriage-bell while Grant, the gift-taker and office-giver, was under discussion; but when Colfax, the man without patronage, came up, there seems to have been some trouble. Lynch, to be sure, dragged out his 900,000 votes and "plumped" for Colfax; but Gerrit Smith produced from his pocket the "vote of the negroes of the North," and also the "vote of all the workingmen of the country." This hand could not be beaten, and the game of bluff was won. Now the question comes up: Will the colored men vote in blind obedience to Grey, and Elliott and Lynch, and Gerrit Smith, or will they vote for Honesty, Ability, and Reform, against Dishonesty, Incapacity, and Fraud?

Mr. Senator Morton, in his speech at the Philadelphia wigwam, is thus reported by a Philadelphia paper:

> The speaker then invoked the attention of colored men, and read the declarations of certain Democrats, who had said that colored men could not live in the same society with white people, and that, when the power of the Republican party went down, they would trample the rights of colored men under foot.

Mr. Senator Morton, in his Richmond, Indiana, speech, opposed negro suffrage, on the ground that the colored people were too little removed from the condition of beasts to be trusted with political rights. He opposed it, also, because, he said, the negroes would, in their ignorance, all vote the same ticket, and would thus control and Africanize every State where they had power. The effect of this, he said, would be to drive all white men out of those States, because, he said, he knew no white man, even in Indiana, who would submit to be ruled by negroes.

Mr. Morton evidently had been reading his own celebrated speech, and passed it off as having been made by some Democrat.

The history of the trials of French Marshals who have been called on to answer for their conduct, since the office was first established, is not very consoling to Marshal Bazaine, who is now on trial for his surrender at Metz. Five French Marshals have been tried for their lives, and were found guilty and executed. Marshal de Retz, who first held the office, was tried for various acts of high treason against John VI., and was executed. Marshal Biron, the friend of Henry IV., was found guilty of conspiracy with the King of Spain, and was decapitated. Marshal de Marcillac was executed for conspiracy and rebellion against Cardinal Richelieu. Marshal de Montmorency was executed for similar cause. Marshal Ney was shot for fidelity to his old master. Marshal Bazaine, who is the next to come to trial, is arraigned upon a charge, however, which was never preferred against a French Marshal before,—bad conduct in the face of an enemy.

The Boston *Globe*, *apropos* to Senator Sumner's indictment of Grant, makes a savage attack on speech-making in Congress. It has grown to be very much the fashion to stigmatize as buncombe, etc., any and every lengthy debate, in or out of the Capitol. Shallow persons go into ecstacies over the "worker," the man who attends Committees, and engineers schemes, and "fixes" things generally. No doubt there are many persons who are unable to make a speech, and, who, nevertheless, attend to their duties faithfully and well, and are of value in whatever position they may be. The very essence of Congress, however, is its debates. It is emphatically and entirely a place for speeches. The theory of our Government is, that men of talent shall meet there to discuss, and *then* decide, all measures looking to the public good. Buncombe is inevitable, but is of little weight against the advantage of that free interchange of thought which it is the object of our system to promote, and the object of Morton and Conkling's caucus system to suppress.

The Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, made a speech at the dedication of the wigwam in Philadelphia, and, speaking after General Logan, felt called upon to be more adulatory than even that Senator. He is reported, in a Philadelphia paper, with having said:

> The reason that General Grant rules with such success is because he is in sympathy with the people, and, is not perfect, like Charles Sumner. The recent great speech of the latter—and he would not deny that it was great—glitters like the spear that would pierce our Savior. Has he not sought to pierce President Grant?

There was a time when a speech like that would have been considered in the Ferry family as rather blasphemous. The comparison of Grant to Christ will hardly be acceptable in those religious circles where Christ is respected.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, has mistaken his vocation. He should be a professor of mnemonics instead of politics. In his speech at Philadelphia, when he renominated the brother-in-law of Casey and Cramer, he said that he "remembered with pride the statesmanship in the Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant." Anybody who can remember that can remember anything, and Mr. Cullom should let the world know more of such a marvellous power of recollection. The election of Mr. Cullom by the Illinois delegation to make the nomination of Grant will be recognized in this State as an act of cruelty, hardly excusable even in politics.

The National Executive Committee of the Grant party contains, among the lesser lights, a few great names. The Very Honorable Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, can give his colleagues valuable hints on safe methods of controlling State and Congressional elections in the interest of a ring. The Hon. O. P. Morton, of Indiana, who argued bitterly against giving the negro a vote in 1865, will be of great service in devising plans to catch that negro vote in 1872. Mr. J. C. Abbott, of North Carolina, who tried to get into the United States Senate because a fourth of the Legislature voted for him, will be an admirable man to introduce sweeping reforms. His late effort shows that he is a devout believer in minority representation. Hon. J. W. Nye, from the Borough of Nevada, will enliven the Committee meetings by his unrivalled buffoonery. Last, and greatest, comes the creator of Chicago, the pride of Illinois, and the proprietor of that newspaper which proclaims itself "independent in nothing," and remarks on the "infamy of 'independent' journalism."

The prevalent spirit of religious unrest has reached New Mexico. That far-off Territory is luxuriating in the possession of a cheery set of fanatics, the "Penitentes," who believe that the surest passport to eternal happiness is temporal suffering. Accordingly, they inflict various tortures upon themselves. They have just had an anniversary meeting. The details of their doings are horrible. Hair was plucked out by handfuls, eyes were torn from their sockets, teeth were pounded to bits with hammers, hands were cut off, and bodies were stabbed and whipped into all states of unconsciousness and insanity. One of them, wiser than his colleagues, whipped himself to death off-hand, preferring a speedy end to a life of agony. The reports of their practices are probably somewhat exaggerated, but they afford a record of one of the strangest instances of religious delusion on record.

Some time in last January a band of Socialists took forcible possession of an estate near Saissac, in the District of Aude, France. The proprietor was driven from his home; the estate was divided into small farms; and the robbers have been cultivating it ever since. The local authorities were defied when they ordered the intruders to leave, and a cavalry company, sent from Paris, proved unable to drive them off. A larger force is to be sent. Meanwhile, the proprietor is afraid to venture on his own property, and the thieves are cutting down the timber, and are in other ways greatly damaging the estate. The case is a curious illustration of the confusion prevalent throughout France. It has often been urged against our Socialist philosophers that their theories are impracticable; and it is certainly fortunate that they have never tried to put them in practice, in the way of their trans-Atlantic brethren.

One carpet-bagger has come to grief. Lieutenant-Governor Day, of Florida, has resigned his ill-gotten office. That is, his friends say that he has resigned. Others are unkind enough to point out the fact that the Supreme Court of the State decided, last Saturday, that W. B. Bloxham, a Conservative, was really elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1870 by quite a large majority; that he was "counted out" and Day "counted in" by the Florida Ring; and that the carpet-bagger has no shadow of right to the position he has usurped. In view of these very plain facts, the "resignation" of this gentleman appears to have been a good deal of a farce.

Senator Schurz has had an exciting life. He has gone through very many contests, and has generally managed to come off victorious. At last, however, his career is finished. He can never recover from the fearful onslaught upon him, made at Philadelphia, by Mr. Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago. "Schurz," quoth Storrs, "has failed miserably, both in war and in peace. Henceforth, I ignore him as my fellow-citizen. He is such no longer." Emory A. Storrs "ignoring" Carl Schurz will be a sight for gods and men. It is a fit counterpart to Grant's ignoring Sumner.

The Good Templars of the country held their annual session a few days since, at Madison, Wis. According to the report of their doings, they solemnly decided that cider was a "deadly poison" as a beverage; that cider-vinegar was excellent; and that, since the ultimate use of any particular portion of the liquid was uncertain, "members may make cider without knowledge of the purpose for which it was used." As an example of the art of dodging a question, this finds a parallel only in the Philadelphia plank on the Tariff.

POLITICAL.

The Kane County Republican Convention, to select delegates to the Congressional Convention, will be held at Geneva, Monday, the 24th, and the Rev. J. C. Stoughton, Mayor William H. Hawkins, of Aurora, and others, are seeking indorsement.

—The Springfield *Register* says:

> "Hon. James C. Robinson, who arrived from Washington yesterday, called on us this morning. We were pleased to see Mr. Robinson, and that he is enjoying excellent health. He is in exuberant spirits at the political outlook, and insists that the Cincinnati Liberal Convention named the next President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. Robinson represents that the information at Washington, from all parts of the country, is, that the cause of Greeley and Brown is swelling in volume, so that in November next it will certainly overwhelm all opposition. The friends and constituents of Mr. Robinson will have an early opportunity of hearing him state his views on the political topics of the day, as he is a candidate for re-election."

—Colonel B. F. Sheets, Jeremiah Davis, and George P. Jacobs, all of Ogle County, are announced as Grant-Republican candidates for the State Senate.

—Captain F. Y. Hedley, of the Bunker Hill *Gazette*, will be a Grant-Republican candidate for the Illinois Legislature.

—The Omaha *Herald* (Democratic) says:

> "The Chicago *Times* seems to have less power to throw back the tide for Greeley in Illinois than the *World* has to do the same thing in New York. Reliable information from that State gives us every reason to believe that it will send a united delegation to Baltimore for the acceptance of the Cincinnati nominees."

—The Republicans having carried Oregon, on the 3d, the fruits of victory will be especially enjoyed by George H. Williams and Joseph G. Wilson, beaten two years ago. The Legislature will doubtless return Williams to the United States Senate, *vice* Corbett, and Wilson will take his seat in the next Congress as Representative. In 1870 the vote for Congressman was: Slater, Democrat, 11,868; Wilson, Republican, 11,348. In this election Wilson beats John Burnett, Democrat.

—The organization of the New Hampshire Legislature, Wednesday, by the Republicans, was as follows: Senate—Charles H. Campbell, of Nashua, President; Luther S. Merrill, of Concord, Clerk. House—Asa Fowler, of Concord, Speaker; Josiah H. Benton, Jr., of Lancaster, Clerk. For the Speakership, the vote in Republican caucus was 93 for Fowler and 78 for William C. Patten, of Kingston. Judge Fowler first served in the Legislature 37 years ago. Besides the election of a United States Senator, the Legislature will make choice of Secretary of State, Treasurer, etc., *vice* Democrats in office.

—The Rock Island (Ill.) *Argus* says:

> "That the heads of several Federal officials in this Congressional District are about to roll into the bloody basket; the Postmaster and the Internal Revenue Collector, here, and the Postmaster at Geneseo, are named among the number. It is said that certain Republicans make it a condition of their support of Mr. Hawley that these officials shall be removed and their friends substituted.

—Of 83 newspapers in Georgia, 58 have been grouped as follows: For a straight-out Democratic nomination, eight; out and-out for Greeley, six; waiting for the Baltimore Convention, forty-three. Georgia is perhaps the least of all the Southern States in favor of the Greeley ticket, but is rapidly ranging herself with her sister Commonwealths in the Liberal movement.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

> "Greeley has been before the country about a month as the candidate of those who want a change in the Administration. It is clear that if Grant is to be beaten at all, he must be beaten with Greeley. There is no alternative. Many Democrats would perhaps have preferred the bringing out of another man at Cincinnati, but if Greeley, Adams, and their friends were all willing, it would not do now to substitute the latter for the former. The Presidential contest is fully entered upon. It is alike unwise and unsafe to swap horses in the middle of the stream."

—A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* called on Sam Cox the other night, and thus chants his success:

> "I asked him what he thought of the Democratic situation. 'Well, Mack,' said Sam, 'I've been a fishin' all day, and they bite like hell.' I thought perhaps he had mistaken my question, or that he believed the 'possum something to be caught with a hook and line; so I repeated the interrogation, and said Samuel, 'I caught the finest trout I ever saw, to-day; you ought to quit politics, get married, and go a fishin'.' I tried him a third time, but only to be informed that fishing was the noblest occupation of the human mind."

—Nevada Democrats send delegates to the Baltimore Convention instructed for Greeley.

—The Clay County, (Ind.) *Aurora Borealis* proposes V oorhees for President.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Sixty miles of the Chicago & La Salle Railroad will be built this summer.

—The buildings to be put up on the Fair Grounds, in Ottawa, will cost from $12,000 to $15,000.

—Ed. Hudson, Superintendent of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad, has resigned, and will go to Texas for his health.

—Randall & Co., of Rockford, will re-establish their cotton factory at Rock Island, which is in a few years to become the chief place of cotton manufacture in America.

—Governor Palmer has appointed the Hon. Allen C. Fuller of Belvidere, the Rev. Nehemiah Price, of Springfield, and the Rev. Thomas K. Coleman, of Hyde Park, delegates to the International Congress for Prison Reform, to meet in London, July 3.

—A fire at Malta, De Kalb County, last Tuesday, laid in ruins Mr. Ruby's drug store, Mr. Coody's saloon, Mr. Corcoran's tailoring establishment, Mr. Magareil's jewelry store, and Mrs. Munger's dwelling house. Total loss, $10,000.

—On Sunday last, while the family was at church, the residence of Jacob Deck, near Upper Alton, was robbed of $4,100, including $2,200 in coin, and $1,900 in currency, the robbery being committed by a dissolute son and two companions, who are all in arrest. More than half the money had at last accounts been recovered.

—A railroad is to be run from Kankakee *via* Ottawa to Mendota, with a branch to Henry.

—George Trusty, returning to Carrollton from a fishing frolic, drained the bottle on the road home, to take a "parting drink" with his companions, and within half an hour was dead, having been thrown from his wagon. He leaves a widow and eight children in indigent circumstances.

—The Dixon *Sun*, speaking of the controversy between the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, for Northern Iowa business, says:

> "If it becomes necessary for the Northwestern to conserve its own interests, it will doubtless build a road from Franklin Grove, in this county, across by Grand Detour, thence to Polo, thence to Savanna on the Mississippi, and up the Mississippi to Dunleith. This would make a shorter route than the Central or any eastward connecting line. It would be about twenty-one miles less distance from Polo to Chicago, than the present routes, and about twenty-four miles less distance from Savanna to Chicago, and would have an advantage of at least fifteen miles from Dunleith to Chicago."

WISCONSIN.

The Kenosha *Republican* says:

> "The farmers in the western portions of Racine County are agitating already the county union question. They oppose the plan of building a new Court House at Racine, on the ground that after the next session of the Legislature, they can draw upon Kenosha County for her share of the cost. They want county buildings that will be a credit to the united counties. This is rather an indefinite way of putting the cost. Some where between $160,000 and $200,000 will doubtless be the value of the buildings desired."

—Judge Irvin, a District Judge of Wisconsin, with Judges Miller and Dunn, in Territorial times, died recently in Texas. Judge I. was known to most old settlers of the Territory and State of Wisconsin.

IOWA.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company have broken ground for their new depot in Davenport.

—The attempt to stop the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Road from building above Sabula, has been defeated.

—Over 50,000 acres of Government land were disposed of to homestead and pre-emption entries by the Sioux City office during the month of May.

—The Masonic Grand Lodge at Davenport has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: O. P. Waters, of Muscatine, Grand Master; George W. Lannegon, of Council Bluffs, Grand Senior Warden; B. Van Loan, of Cedar Falls, Grand Junior Warden; T. H. Shalliday, of Burlington, Grand Treasurer; T. S. Parvin, of Iowa City, Grand Secretary.

INDIANA.

H. G. Thayer, of Plymouth, is the Republican nominee to represent St. Joseph and Marshall Counties in the Legislature.

—John D. Defrees will erect a fine business block in the old Defrees property, South Meridian street, Indianapolis, this summer.

—There is a rumor that work on the Purdue Agricultural College, Lafayette, will be suspended during the entire season.

—John Spence, editor of the Covington *Friend*, has gained a verdict of $3,500, which costs him more than one-third for law expenses.

—Captain Samuel L. Cottrell, first Sheriff of St. Joseph County, and wagon-master in charge of the removal of Indians west of the Mississippi, in 1846, died, the 4th inst., aged 70.

—A fire at Wabash, Tuesday evening, destroyed the furniture factory of T. F. Payne & Co.; loss, $12,000.

MICHIGAN.

Since M. R. Jefferds became President and General Manager of the Grand Rapids, Rockford & Greenville Railroad work has been resumed. The ultimate terminus of the road is Alpena, on Thunder Bay, nearly or quite 190 miles from Grand Rapids.

MISSOURI.

The First District paid $329,279 Internal Revenue in May.

—It is announced for the thousandeth time that the Lindell Hotel is about to be rebuilt. There is no reason why it shouldn't, as St. Louis needs another first class hotel, besides the one that Dr. Bircher is building on the site of the old jail.

—A delegation from California, viz.: R. G. Sneath, C. T. Hopkins, J. S. Hager, D. C. McRuer, T. G. Phelps, W. A. Aldrich, M. G. Upton, James Otis, and C. F. Fay, have completed an alliance, at Boston, with the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company for the construction of the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad, and will be in St. Louis, next Monday, to advise with people of that city on the subject.

NEBRASKA.

Professor A. F. Nightingale has been elected Superintendent of Omaha schools.

—Union Pacific Railroad land sales to June 1 aggregate 647,396 acres, for $2,295,799.

—The Burlington & Missouri Railroad has, to June 1, sold 216,290 acres of its land in Nebraska for $1,838,754.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ruins of Fort Sumter will soon be removed, and a new fort constructed on the site.

—Three of the men scalded by hot liquor, in Bevier's brewery, at Rochester, N. Y., last Tuesday, have since died, and the other three are in a critical condition.

—Eleven thousand dollars in United States bonds were burned in the house of Frederick Douglass, at Rochester, N. Y., last Sunday night.

—A fire at Ingersoll, Ont., Wednesday night destroyed seven dwellings; loss, $20,000. The business portion of the town was burned a month ago.

—The Baltimore, Wheeling & Chicago Railroad, as projected, will make one of the very shortest between the Atlantic and the Great West, and is destined to become one of the great through routes.

—There were four incendiary fires in succession, at Bath, N. Y., last Friday morning. The losses aggregate $14,000.

—In Centre and Clearfield Counties, Penn., the estimate of loss by recent fires is $500,000, and this principally on standing timber.

—The foreign commerce of Boston has not yet invited the cupidity of "the military ring," and, therefore, Leet and Stocking confine themselves to New York. But Boston's commerce is growing. The value of exports, to June 1, was $10,075,765, against $6,479,107 last year, and a gain of five millions over 1870. It should be added that the export trade of New York shows a decrease.

PARIS.

The Speech of General Chanzy.

Military Investigations—Marshal Bazaine to be Tried.

Railroads—Picture Sales—The Exposition of Paintings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, May 13.

GENERAL CHANZY.

Hurrah! Eureka! Thank Heaven we have found him. Thus spoke our fathers when they believed they had found what Diogenes hunted for in vain,—a man, a leader. This is what many of us have been crying out this week, a little prematurely perhaps, but not without a rational hope. The last General-in-Chief of the Army of the Loire; the only man who faced the enemy in spite of the weakness of his army, the confused orders of Gambetta, and the severity of a winter specially trying to half-clothed soldiers,—General Chanzy, has become the avowed and recognized leader of the moderate Republican party. It was a speech which so suddenly placed him in this position; for in these, our talking days, nothing but a speech can lift a man out of the crowd. But, as this one was preceded by acts,—the retreat from the Loire, and manifest energy and patriotism,—there are at least reasons for our confidence. Besides that, we will see,—will inform ourselves,—will feel him, as they say. It is very likely that, if Chanzy is what he seems to be, he will be Vice President in a more or less approximate future.

The Assembly, as I have already explained, is divided into five or six sets, representing pretty closely the five or six parties which divide France, except that the Imperialist section, made up of those who support the late Goverment through the hope of regaining their places, and the peasantry, yet fascinated by the name of Napoleon, is much more numerous, proportionately, in the country than in the Assembly. Each of these parties has, outside of the Assembly, some place where its members meet to talk and settle party matters. One of these sets, the most enlightened, if not the most numerous, in the Assembly, though it represents, I believe, the most generally diffused sentiment in France, is that of the Centre Left. This organization has selected General Chanzy for its presiding officer. After that had been done, the General made a moderately Republican speech, —a very sensible one, and such as a country just out of fourteen centuries of Royalty can stand; and it was also a true one.

HIS RECENT ADDRESS.

He said, substantially, that, up to that time, he had been unable to make a declaration of political faith, owing to the very good reason that he had not known what he did believe. So far as he was concerned, he had but one idea, and that was to lift up France, because there was all his love. The form—Monarchy or Republic—mattered little to him; and if, at the time of the meeting of the National Assembly at Bordeaux, a sovereign, worthy to be one, had offered himself to dispel the peril, he would, so far as he was concerned, have supported him. But no one had presented himself,—thus throwing on the Republic the labor of saving the country, which it had performed. That was what had made him a Republican, but a moderate one; that is, repelling none of the servants or friends of old parties, and rejecting only the disturbers, the Communists, and the incendiaries,—those mortal enemies of all civilization.

The Centre Left decided to have the speech printed, and adopted its sentiments. Many members of the Centre Right,—among them Casimir Perrier—are also said to have pursued that course. It is very possible that, after some contest, or even a slight disagreement, which might easily arise, and which is on the eve of happening, between the Assembly and Mr. Thiers, General Chanzy will be made Vice President. The Monarchists, whether for Chambord, Orleans, or Napoleon, say nothing, but are evidently opposed to this sudden advent of a new aspirant; but, as it is almost impossible for them to agree, and as all of them who are in earnest feel that daily more and more, it is to be hoped that many will rally to this idea. But all depends on the two Centre parties, which is very fortunate. They are uncertain, half-Royalist, half-Republican. This new position of General Chanzy is, in many respects, the one they occupy. There is reason to believe that they will support him, rather than any other, the moment there is a Parliamentary contest.

However, it is better for the present to look upon these considerations merely as a vague rumor,—that rumor which generally precedes deeds, but which may also pass away as it rose, with an accidental breath. And then the wind carries away so many things, as we so often say.

THE GENERAL'S CAREER.

However this may be, this is a brief statement of the life of General Chanzy, Deputy from the Ardennes, and President of the Council-General of that Department:

He is 49 years old, and entered the service as a volunteer at the age of 18; which he was naturally inclined to do, being the son of a Captain of Cuirassiers of the First Empire. He served two years in the Artillery, and the Marine; he was then two years in the school at St. Cyr; one in Syria; three in Rome; and three in Algeria; and was in the Italian Campaign of 1859. He commanded a sub-division in Africa, whence he was called to the Army of the Loire, where he fought, since he controlled it, with a courage, skill, and persistent energy worthy success. After the National Assembly started for Versailles, he wished to go there also, and, in passing through Paris, was imprisoned by the assassins and incendiaries of the Commune. He owes his safety to the generous intervention of some friends. Since then, with the exception of a book which he published, full of facts concerning the operations of his army during the war, he has held himself in almost absolute reserve, which he abandoned to make the speech the substance of which I have given you.

MILITARY INVESTIGATIONS.

The Committee of Investigation, elected to inquire into each of the capitulations of fortified places, and of which Marshal Baraguey D'Hilliers was Chairman, has concluded its labors. Properly severe on all who surrendered before it was absolutely necessary, the Commission blamed, in more or less cutting terms, the greater number of these capitulations. The commanding officers, including Marshal Bazaine, have been reprimanded, dismissed, or sent before a Military Board. A few were praised, and were at once rewarded by the War Department.

There is, I know, in this way of proceeding judicially relative to our military misfortunes, something which is perhaps unusual, and which has the inconvenience of exposing our wounds to the eyes of the whole world. But it must be admitted, also, that this way of acting has its grandeur and instructiveness. Like the old priests, who lacerated their bodies with flints or whips, in order to punish themselves for their faults, so we chastise ourselves, as you may imagine. But, if it is not a certain remedy, it is often efficacious to prevent us from relapsing into similar faults, at all events very often. We use it harshly and cynically. It makes an example.

This is what we are doing, and are going to do, with the shameful contracts made during, and especially before, the war. The Duke d'Audiffret, in the name of the committee charged with this investigation, declared, this week, that, in his recent remarks, he had spoken only of Imperial transactions, but that the report was made out regarding the other transactions, and would soon appear in four parts. Many scandals will arise from this, and, perhaps, ordinarily, it would be better to punish the guilty quietly, so as not to display so many wounds. But the thefts have been as public as they were fatal, and so should be the proceedings and the punishments. We have begun with that fellow Place, and the business must be carried clear through, cost what it may. It is hard and sad; but I think that we deserve respect for it. Faults acknowledged and expiated, elevate a nation instead of lowering it. The best proof that we are not as corrupt as our enemies say, who are no less corrupt than we are, is, that we punish liars, traitors, and thieves. If one of our limbs is gangrened, we cut it off, even if it is an Emperor.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Influenced by these ideas, Marshal Bazaine has been sent before a Military Commission. The Committee of Investigation censured him in the strongest terms, going so far as to accuse him of having been one of the causes of the disaster at Sedan, because he did not even try to go and help McMahon's army. It reproached him with having unnecessarily shut up his army in Metz; surrendered that city to the enemy too soon; made sorties that were feigned rather than real; failed to spike his guns and destroy his ammunition; unnecessarily gave up his flags; made a capitulation unexampled in the annals of history; and failed to perform any of his duties.

The Marshal must give himself up this week. The prosecutor selected by the Government is General Pourcet. The trial will take place at Versailles, but the Court has not yet been designated, because they have been obliged to ask the Assembly to modify the law, which provides that a certain number of members of the Court must be Marshals who had not served, with the accused at the time of the alleged offence, and since there are not enough Marshals to make up the Court. The punishment inflicted upon him will depend on what the trial discloses. It may be degradation, imprisonment, or death. Many things which remained in the dark during a secret investigation may suddenly become clear in the light of a public discussion, and change everything. I saw, one day, in the Court of Peers, one of Louis Philippe's Ministers, Mr. Teste, suddenly unmasked owing to some forgotten fact, which suddenly became understood, and brought about his condemnation.

RAILROADS.

Business and the fine arts are again beginning to flourish, like grain prostrated by a storm, but gradually rising. Railroads—a matter in which we are so backward—are occupying much attention. I spoke to you recently of the Railway Companies which were organizing on all sides to compete with our five great monopolies. The movement is growing, instead of failing. They have also determined to utilize our rivers, of which we make so little use, though the summer droughts, which reduce the quantity of water to a very low amount, are our justification. The boats of the Seine and Rhone are now flourishing. They have built for use on the Seine, both above and below Paris, ten boats called velocipedes, 25 feet long and 7 wide, and of 6 horse power. These little boats, of light draft, and moving quickly, are intended for towing. These boats are an innovation, on account of their small size, light draft, and weak power; and they seem likely to be successful here.

PICTURE SALES.

The sales of objects of art still continue, but with varying results, depending more on the reputation of the collection than its real value. Whenever the collection offered has no reputation, buyers do not come. There is but little or no competition, and no amateurs, only the dealers, appeared, and they came to an understanding and divided up the pictures, which bring but a small price. This is what happened at the sale of the Duke De Persigny, where there were three rooms fitted with works of art of all kinds. Thus, some Holland paintings, six of which embraced nearly 150 square feet of painting, sold at the ridiculous price of $130.

THE EXPOSITION OF PAINTINGS.

The annual Exposition of Paintings at the Champs Elysees opened, as usual, in the Palace of Industry. There was as great a crowd as ever,—a larger one, perhaps, since we have been deprived of such things for so long a time. This crowd is natural, however, for I know nothing as fine, as seductive, as truly artistic, and even as poetic, as this Exposition, especially so far as the Sculpture Hall is concerned. The idlers and invalids can pass whole days there without ever becoming wearied or tired. One can breakfast, or even dine there, smoke, read, walk, or repose at one's ease, under a vast open pavilion, sheltered from the sun and the rain, surrounded with playing fountains and sculpture, and seeing pass by the crowd of visitors, that is an infinite and constantly changing procession of all kinds of people.

From an artistic point of view, the Exposition of this year, is one of the best I have seen. There are few grand pictures, but many good ones; some very pretty landscapes, *genre* paintings, Egyptian and Venetian views, Odalisques, Eastern views, etc. They are all well painted, pleasing to the eye, and showing a genuine love for art. If I were a picture dealer, or merely an American amateur, I would take my choice. The year is a good one, and artists are hungry. The Exposition is a fine one. Pray observe that my only interest in it is to give a piece of friendly advice to those for whom I write, who belong to the country I have intellectually adopted, and to whom I can consequently say all that I believe for their good. Either I am mistaken, or there are good bargains to be had this year, especially with the young painters.

EMILE CARREY.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON ANSWERED.

Mr. Horace White Defends Mr. Sumner Against Mr. Garrison—He Contrasts Garrison's Anti-Slavery Labors With Those of Greeley and Brown.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 5.

A WESTERN ABOLITIONIST TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

The signature to the following letter will be recognized as that of one of the most effective co-laborers with William Lloyd Garrison in the cause of anti-slavery resistance in the Western States. Mr. Horace White is a looker-on in Philadelphia at the Convention, with which his influential Republican journal, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, has—we do not need to say—no lot nor part:

Editor Philadelphia Inquirer:

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison has written a letter intended to break the force of Mr. Sumner's recent speech. That it was intended for this purpose, and not merely to express to Mr. Sumner his dissent from the latter, is shown by the fact that it was immediately given to the press by the writer. We are authorized, therefore, to examine it as something addressed to the public—to view it either in the light of an argument refuting Mr. Sumner's arguments, or as an expression of the author's obduracy and imperviousness to the facts and arguments adduced by Mr. Sumner.

The impartial reader will search Mr. Garrison's letter in vain to find any attempt to dispute one of the facts asserted by Mr. Sumner. To the whole indictment, therefore, he enters a plea of guilty, and seeks escape under a demurrer. He says, in effect, we admit all you have alleged, but what of it? This is tantamount to saying: Our candidate for the Presidency has violated the Constitution and laws; he has declared war against a neighboring Republic without the previous assent of Congress; he has tarnished his own fame, and brought the Presidency into disrepute by a course of nepotism unexampled in the history of modern governments; he has conferred high offices upon those who had previously made him valuable presents, thus setting a pernicious example to his sixty thousand subordinate office-holders; he has quarrelled with everybody who dissented from these practices, and attempted to subjugate them by tyrannical party discipline. In so doing he has divided the Republican party, and put its national supremacy in jeopardy. But what of it?

The mere statement of this case is a sufficient answer to it. Mr. Garrison holds an honorable position among the anti-slavery agitators of this country, but not more so than Mr. Sumner. Neither of them is so exalted that he can substitute dogmatism for truth. Neither of them can whistle a fact down the wind. Neither of them can say that to violate the Constitution and the laws is of no account, that to demoralize the public service by nepotism and gift-taking, officially compensated, is a slight thing.

To say or imply that these are unworthy of attention at a time when the whole American people are about to pronounce judgment and declare their own aggregate morality and respect for law, is to write oneself down at least to the level of the guilty party. Yet I know full well that Mr. Garrison would never have done one of these things.

But, to take notice of such things, says Mr. Garrison, "will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foes the cause of impartial freedom have to fear." Here, if anywhere, the reader must find the moral *pro* or excuse which is to sustain Mr. Garrison's obliviousness of Mr. Sumner's facts and arguments.

In Mr. Garrison's view, then, the election of Greeley and Brown "will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foes the cause of impartial freedom has most to fear." Now, it is a matter of historic truth that Greeley and Brown have fought side by side with Mr. Garrison for the cause of impartial freedom during the past 30 years. With them there has been neither variableness nor shadow of turning. I do not exaggerate in saying that each of them has been a more effective champion of that course than Mr. Garrison during that period.

They took up the battle where he laid it down, not that his heart was less earnest than before, but that the time had then come for pioneers, sappers and miners to fall back, and for Captains to come forward. I think that Mr. Garrison will admit that after the year 1854 he was a less conspicuous leader of the anti-slavery column than Mr. Greeley. When, a few years since, he declared that the principles of the Anti-Slavery Society were accomplished, and that it should now disband, and met the attack of Wendell Phillips, who declared that these principles were not accomplished, and that the society ought not to disband, whom under Heaven was Mr. Garrison thinking of?

Did he have in his mind's eye a condition of things on a scale of national magnitude precisely similar to that which he described in his controversy with Wendell Phillips? Has the indorsement of the Cincinnati platform by the former opponents of impartial freedom in Tennessee, and New York, and California, so changed the complexion of the battle for impartial freedom, so changed it for the worse, that the Anti-Slavery Society ought to reorganize, dust off its old banners, and sound the alarm anew? To my mind, the most hopeful sign of the present day is the disappearance of all organized opposition to impartial freedom.

Such opposition can only be made effective when some political party is bold enough to declare and avow its opposition. Secret opposition, if it exists (and I am not disposed to deny that it does exist in some quarters), will be as impotent as the paganism which lurked in obscure places in the Roman Empire after Constantine, unless aroused to activity by some such spirit as that which pervades Mr. Garrison's letter.

This spirit, so unlike that which characterized his controversy with Wendell Phillips over the honorable urn of the late Anti-Slavery Society, tends, wittingly or unwittingly, to keep in compact force and steady discipline, under their old traditions, three million Democratic votes—a minority, indeed, but a minority which any accident may turn into a majority. This does not seem to me to be the path leading to permanent triumph of the cause of impartial freedom, which ought to be as high above the reach of political strife, as serenely composed and unquestioned as its bronze representative on the Capitol is high above the tumults which rage beneath it.

HORACE WHITE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1872.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo OF The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 116 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the whole face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for importers' prices.

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LLOYD GARRISON ANSWERED.

White Defends Mr. Sumner—Mr. Garrison—He Contrasts ... Anti-Slavery Labors With ... Greeley and Brown.

Philadelphia Inquirer, June 5.

ABOLITIONIST TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

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... A, June 4, 1872.

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THE LAW COURTS.

Tax Question Revived—Ingrati... a Cattle Dealer—Recovery for ... Injuries—The Bigelow Block ... Liens—Convictions and Sen... the Criminal Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

ON TRIAL.

... dgett, with a jury, is still engaged in the case of James Baxter against the Fire Insurance Company, which, if ... ll of this day, as in all human pos... ll, will have occupied a week. The ... ads fraud.

THE OLD TAX QUESTION.

... National Bank, of Sterling, Illinois, ... injunction against William H. Thatch... Treasurer of Whiteside County, ... ficio Collector of Taxes, ... him from proceeding to enforce ... tion of taxes levied against ... ders of the bank for the year 1871, for ... y, city, town, school, road and bridge ... This matter has been heretofore ad... on so far as the opinion of the Court ... , and, therefore, the injunction is... t, however, to motion to dissolve, ... quashon a brief was filed for defend... ng upon the matter of the jurisdic... Court.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

... day of May last, Jesse Adams sued ... Court an injunction to restrain Har... ary from proceeding further a suit ... at the time pending in the Circuit ... e United States against the complain... o suit Mr. Adams. The complainant ... , being a dealer in cattle and ... king Chicago his principal mar... using the ordinary stock yards, ... acquired credit and business, ... latter of which he associated with ... erbert B. Mallory, continuing this part... ecember, 1869, when Henry was ad... e firm, he contributing to the com... about $1,500. In 1870 (January) Ad... the active pursuit of the business, ... the others, allowed his name to con... little of the firm, but without reward, ... his time mainly on an Iowa farm which ... Coming from that farm in March, he ... at the credit of the firm was being ... paired by overdrafts which had ... to about $10,000, which the bank looked ... great part to make good, and he had ... e some $2,100. The firm was then for ... olved, he to close up the business, ... reason of his foreign residence, he ... d by the employment of an agent ... ined that now, having extricated the ... embarrassment, Henry has sued him, ... law, for $2,100, which he (Adams) is ... to pay toward the liquidation of the ... ess for over-draft spoken of to the ... s suit it was sought to enjoin. When ... ion issued, the defendant in the case ... ved to dissolve, on the ground that the ... t possessed no jurisdiction to enjoin a ... in the Federal Court, contending that ... of the United States Supreme Court, ... National Courts of concurrent jurisdic... not interfere with each others' proceed... and that, notwithstanding the ... of a State Court, the ... the United States will proceed to ex... r judgments, the injunction being in... to affect the process of a Federal ... on account of any paramount juris... at because the Federal Circuit Courts ... independent of State tribunals when ... has once obtained jurisdiction. The ... thus raised was argued before Judge ... who assented to the position assumed ... ving the injunction.

HALSTED STREET BARRACKS CASE

... se of Margaret Deusch... against Messrs. ... Whitford, an action on the case com... in February last, to recover for alleged ... injuries, a temporary result was arrived ... thousand dollars were laid as the dam... jury awarded $130. The Court (Judge ... ucted the jury that in such case, if the ... , by themselves or servants, dug the ... ewing the premises adjacent to be in... y a large number of persons, who ... use the street frequently ... n passage, then it was the defendants' ... ploy means, at night time, to advise ... of the presence of the dangerous ... e neglect of that duty would be gross ... ; wherefore, if plaintiff was some what ... in walking over the ground where the ... dug, if her negligence was less than ... e defendants, she could recover; and in ... atters the negligence of servants is the ... of the masters. But, if the plaintiff, ... in the act of proceeding to procure water ... mmon hydrant, knew of the existence ... nger by reason of the ditch, she was ... use reasonable caution in passing the ... and her knowledge then would impose ... e necessity of using more caution ... anger would be called upon to show.

CASE.

... on on the case was commenced by Ann ... her husband, James, against John ... and Henry L. Pasco, copartners, in ... damages are laid at $2,500.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

THE BIGELOW ESTATE.

... gelow estate is in the Superior as well as ... eral Court. In the Superior Court, the ... of the mechanics' liens filed, having been ... d to the Master in Chancery, reported ... t of that Master was confirmed. The ... ees came up under an order of consoli... The report of the matter shows due:

Pinchell	$2,086 00
... Clair	546 39
... Edith ... and ...	176 0
Keen and al	40 [illegible]
... rman and Alexander Bischoff	10 258 00
... Sullivan	21,721 73
... ark and John Raffin	6,065 53
... Brown	97 45
... Iron ... Manufacturing Company	16,605 7
... Cotta Company	5,5?? 7?
... and Thomas Clark	15,8?4 37
... Vail and Aaron S. Vail	1 527 53
... Thayer and John N. Ragley	18,008 71
... Agnew	9,745 76
... Cook	998 91
... Richard Kelsey	4,[illegible] 25
... A. Doolittle	1 379 70
... Bowen	1,403 75
... Gerhard and George A. Herries	699 47
... Josephs and E. ward Fitzmorris	2,800.00

... rt ordered the lien in each case to be ...

INSURANCE JUDGMENTS.

... the judgments rendered yesterday ... following: Augustus L Becker v. the ... Insurance Company, of Chicago; $1,538 9.. ... R. Burnham v. the same; $1,380... North Baptist Church v. the same; ... Murphy v. the same; $1,215 60 ...

THE RIVERSIDE COMPANY.

... tion of assumpsit has been commenced ... H. Best against the Riverside Improve... mpany. The demand is for $2,000.

PARTITION ASKED FOR.

... tion was filed by Arthur T Hammond for ... between himself and the heirs-at-law ... wife, of Lots 29, Block 7, Cushman's ... tion of Block 4, Sheffield's Addition.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

... s Lemden, for larceny, was sentenced to ... ntiary for two years. James Miller ... mes McKee were found guilty of ... r age. Moved for a new trial, and ... James McNeilis, whose sobriquet is ... pery Jim," the person not, however, ... y Jim" was indicted for the larceny ... e, buggy and appurtenances. He was ... ilty of driving the animal attached to ... away, which, by statute, was, in 1869, ... a misdemeanor. This young fellow was ... be arrested by his father; he is about ... high to a grasshopper," and there is question ... to whether he be eleven or sixteen ... of age. He was remanded. ... and Andrew Curry were found guilty of ... y, but each were also found under age. ... ces, for burglary, was recommended to ... of the Warden of the Penitentiary for ...

A SUGGESTION TO THE JUDGES.

Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Is there any harm in suggesting that the ... of one of our Courts in Cook County ... divide up their work more equitably? ... common law business is falling behind and ... ers who are at work on the calendar are ... to their utmost six days in the week, and ... not get one-third of the way through the ... during any month, and suitors are de... month after month, there are other Judges ... paid the same salary who have nothing ... more than half of the time. Let there be ... ip on the common law side. Yours,

CROSS LAWYER.

... AGO, June 7, 1872.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

...ng of Liberal Republicans Last Evening—Committees Appointed to Organize in the Several Divisions of the City.

... ting of the Liberal Republicans of the ... Side was held, yesterday evening, at No. 18 ... Harrison street, in order to arrange for the ... ation of Greeley Clubs, the appointment ... mittees, etc. The meeting was called to ... by Mr. Haviland, and Mr. Sidney Thomas ... cted Chairman, and Mr. E. geston, Sec...

... Warner said that as there were but a few ... , they had better adjourn till to-morrow ... , and in the meantime notify their friends ... present.

... Sutherland said this was the opening of the ... They now had before them two candidates, ... ldier and the statesman, and the question ... which one would they elect. The move... was getting into shape. The people were ... ing determined that there should be a ... , and that the "Postmasters" candidate ... not be elected, but that they would put ... man identified with the intelligence of the ... , as well as with the laboring classes, and ... aining element. There was no question as ... opinion of the people, but they must have ... , a starting point, and he thought they ... better adjourn till some future time, and ... all in favor of Mr. Greeley to be pres... Then they could make an organization ... would meet all their wants.

... Boyl had his own that there were ... Greeley men in Chicago. The ... who were waiting to see which way the ... would turn. They were not ready to speak ... they said who would be elected, but there ... they ... at heart prefer Greeley ... Grant. He believed that the people were ... the work of reform. What was wanted ... organization. They were doing it ... , and there was no reason why it should ... started on ... and they ... get ... He trusted that they ...

... Burger said he had been a soldier during ... , but he felt they must have a change in ... old ... Grant, ... in the ... soldiers ...

... Haviland made some remarks to the same ... He had noticed that the Postmasters ... able men ... to soldiers, ... since the Grant men ... Horace Greeley ... the Liberal Republicans ...

... Haviland and Burger ... [illegible]

stituted the Committee, which reported the following names:

North Side—W. C. Rodgers, R. Russell, Owen Banillerd, Hugh McGloughlin, J. H. Laskey.

West Side—Thos. J. Sutherland, R. E. Hoyt, Dr. C. A. Knapp, Thos A. Scott, O. A. Berger.

South Side—Murray Nelson, Leonard Swett, Sidney Thomas, Geo. F. Kerson, W. W. Roberts.

The North Side Committee will meet on Monday evening at the Library Hall, on Wabansia avenue. The South Side Committee will meet on Monday evening at the office of the *Sun*, on Twenty-second street, and the West Side Committee at No. 166 West Monroe street, on the same evening.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

CRUSHED UNDER A WALL.

Shocking Accident at the Ruins of Grace Methodist Church—Two Laborers Crushed to Death by a Falling Wall.

A terrible accident, resulting in the instant death of two men, occurred at noon yesterday in the ruins of Grace Methodist Church, corner of Chicago avenue and LaSalle street. For some weeks past Mr. John Burnham has had about half a dozen men employed in tearing down tottering walls and clearing away the ruins. The work was progressing very favorably, heaps of brick, stone, and mortar, and the most dangerous portions of the walls having been removed without accident. Nothing remained of the old church yesterday morning but about twenty feet of the tower and a strip of brick wall at the rear. Just before going to dinner the laborers began making preparations to demolish the wall, which was considered perfectly safe and sound, as no crack or other flaws were visible in it. A heavy ladder was carried toward the rear end of the lot, the intention being to rest it against the wall, so that men with pickaxes could get on top. The men were in the act of letting the ladder drop, when a section of the wall, about ten feet wide and fifteen feet high, fell upon them, burying them beneath an immense pile of brick and mortar. Charles Erickson and George Swan were standing in such a position that the entire weight of the solid wall carried them to the ground. Their companions were knocked down by the falling upon them of single bricks, and, though unable for a time to extricate themselves from the ruins, escaped without serious injury. A large crowd collected in a little while, and a number of men proceeded to clear away the heap, under which the bodies of Erickson and Swan lay concealed. When uncovered, they presented a horrible and sickening appearance, being imbedded in the soft earth and crushed out of shape from head to feet. To all appearance, every bone was broken, a number of them protruding through the clothing. In the case of Erickson, the bones of the feet had been crushed through the heavy boots which he wore. The head of each of the victims was mutilated beyond recognition. Swan was a married man, about 45 years of age, and had a wife and family residing on Bremer street. His body was taken to his late residence. Erickson was about 30 years of age, unmarried, and had no relatives living in the city that could be found. No one knew where his boarding house was situated, and his body was removed to the Morgue. The Coroner held an inquest on the bodies, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered in each case. The unfortunate men were Swedes.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

The Junk Dealers' Ordinance to be Amended So as to Allow Children to Sell Paper, Bottles, Etc.

The Council Committee on Licenses, met at the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon. Only Aldermen Clark and Verdier were present. They considered the proposed amendment to the junk dealers' ordinance, prohibiting the purchase of any metals, etc., from minors. There were two junk dealers in attendance, and they claimed that the section, if adopted, would do them great injustice. Under its provisions they could not purchase paper from a printing office if a boy had charge of it; and a pedler who went around the city in a wagon, and had no established place of business would have the advantage of them. They claimed that junk dealers bought very little, if any, stolen property from boys. The stealing was done by men; but they would not buy lead and iron from them on account of the risk. The pedlers put the "stuff" into their vehicles and hurried it out of the city. The Committee agreed to amend the section so as to allow dealers to purchase of boys who have the written permission of their parents, guardian, or employer, to sell iron, lead, copper, etc. No restriction is to be placed on sellers of paper and bottles. In case a junk dealer is caught buying from a lad who has not the written permission, he will be subject to a penalty of $25, and have his license revoked.

At the request of the Corporation Counsel, the Committee took no action regarding the amendment to the vehicle ordinance. J. V. Farwell's case is still pending in the Courts, and a decision is awaited, and the validity of portions of the ordinance may be questioned.

THAT TRACK.

Aldermen Clark, Woodman, and Holden, of the Committee on Railroads, went out to the South Side rolling mills, yesterday afternoon, to examine the obstructions placed on Ashland avenue near the mills. The citizens want the track removed towards the centre of the street, so that a sidewalk can be built where the track now lies. A report upon the matter will be made by the Committee next Monday night.

BASE BALL.

Defeat of the Ætnas by the Forest Citys of Cleveland—The Chicago Club to be Strengthened and Thoroughly Reorganized.

After a career of almost uninterrupted defeats for the season of 1872 thus far, the Cleveland Club got their revenge out of the Ætnas yesterday afternoon, administering to the Chicago lads a fearful drubbing. The attendance was small, as well it might be, for the game was a fearful display of muffinism on the part of the Ætnas, with a few brilliant exceptions. The game opened with a superb double play, accomplished by Duffy, who leaped and took a hot liner in one hand, and then sent the ball to Reid in time to capture Hastings, who had made a three base hit. In the second inning, however, the home nine went all to pieces and allowed their opponents to get away with nine runs, which they did by reason of Pinkham's wild and ineffective pitching, aided by a succession of glaring errors in the field. Reid was brought in to pitch after this inning, and then the play was sharper and more interesting. The feature of the game was Quinn's superb catching. The same clubs try it again this afternoon. Below is

THE SCORE

CLEVELAND.	O.	R.	B	T	ÆTNA.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Hastings, c.	2	4	5	9	Hallinan, s. s.	4	0	0	0
Allison, c. f.	3	5	3	3	Duffy, 1 b.	3	0	1	1
Simmons, 1 b.	3	2	2	2	Reid, 3 b.	3	0	0	0
Pratt, r. f.	4	3	2	2	Quinn, c.	2	0	2	2
Wolters, p.	2	2	2	2	Lapham, r. f.	3	1	0	0
Holdsworth, s. s.	4	1	2	4	Foley, 1 f.	3	0	0	0
Allison, c. f.	3	1	1	1	Pinkham, p.	2	0	1	1
Pabor, l. f.	3	2	2	2	Ward, c. f.	2	0	1	1
Sweasy, 2 b.	3	2	1	1	Taylor, 1 b.	2	1	0	0
Totals	27	19	20	25	Totals	27	3	5	5

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	9	0	3	3	2	0	0	2	—19
Ætna	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Umpire—N. Bouse, of Cleveland.
Time of Game—Two hours.

REORGANIZATION.

Captain Duffy, of the Ætnas, having discovered, from the experience of yesterday, where the weak spots of his nine are located, has decided upon a thorough reorganization. With this end in view, he has secured the services of Bannock, of the old White Stockings, who will alternate with Reid, to-day, as third baseman and pitcher. Pinkham, who seems to have forgotten all he used to know about base ball, will be sent to right field, or dispensed with entirely, and Taylor will be continued on first base until Lapham's recovery from the severe injury to his right hand sustained in yesterday's game. Atwater, who has gained an enviable reputation as a pitcher, at New Orleans, since he left the White Stocking Club, has been engaged for regular pitcher by the Ætnas, and will be here within a day or two.

A Supreme Delight.

Tony Delight, the popular tonsorial artist, has enlarged his establishment, No. 73 South Canal street, near Madison, having fitted up the basement for bathing purposes. There are ten new and elegantly arranged bathing rooms to supply a want that has been felt since the fire. Mr. Delight has engaged attendants who will be obliging, and who understand their business. Yesterday was his opening day. In the afternoon a band played for joy, and the proprietor's friends were entertained at a *dejeuneur*. He deserves credit for enterprise. Shaving and hair dressing as usual up stairs and down stairs.

California Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the Great California, China and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow, *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at the regular time of Pacific Fast Line, 10:15 a. m., stopping at Indiana Avenue and Canal Street Stations, arriving at Omaha at 9:30 a. m. Monday, making close connections with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Through tickets reading *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads, will be taken on this train.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

The Metropolitan Hotel in New York is centrally located, and great inducements are offered to families visiting that city in the way of elegance, comfort, and economy. Mr. Wilkinson, formerly of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, is the Superintendent.

Champagne.

Twenty thousand baskets and cases of Charles Heidsieck's vintage have been sold in the United States during the past year. These wines are exceedingly fine and well corked Dry Sillery and "Extra" Champagne.

New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

Elgin, Ill.—A Greeley Club—Old Settlers' Picnic.

ELGIN, June 7.

Immediately on the reception of the intelligence that General Grant was re-nominated for President of the United States, a Greeley Club was organized in this city. The Club is a large one already, and includes several of the most prominent Republicans and Democrats in Elgin. It last night selected J. W. Swan, one of the foremost and most honored business men of this city, President of the organization; Mr. Swan has always been a Republican; and Thomas Martin, an old live Republican, D. S. Lasher, a veteran Democrat, Vice Presidents. The ball is rolling here and the office-holders cannot stop it until Greeley, from the Capitol, says, with sincerity of purpose, to this plundered and distracted Republic, "Let us have peace." As to the Democrats, here they are all for Greeley and Brown.

The Old Settlers' Picnic was postponed until Thursday next, June 13, when it will take place near this city. Judge Eaton will deliver the address. S. L. TAYLOR, Editor of the Elgin *Advocate*.

ILLINOIS.

Liberal Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4, 1872.

A Convention of Liberal Republicans of the State of Illinois is hereby called to meet at Springfield, on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1872, at the hour of 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General of the State of Illinois, and Clerks of the Supreme Court for the Northern, Central, and Southern Grand Divisions, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said Convention. The nominations of candidates for Clerks of the Supreme Court to be made by the delegates in attendance, from the several counties comprising the respective Grand Divisions.

The basis of representation in said Convention will be one delegate for each 500 votes cast for the Republican candidates for President and Vice President in 1868, and one delegate for each fraction of 250 votes or over.

The Liberal Republican voters in each county are requested to send the number of delegates to said Convention indicated in the list hereto attached, and computed on the basis above stated.

It is suggested that the delegates be selected by regular County Convention or otherwise, as may be deemed best.

Counties.	No. of Votes.	No. Delegates.	Counties.	No. of Votes.	No. Delegates.
Adams	4,774	10	Lee	3,065	6
Alexander	689	1	Livingston	3,448	7
Bond	1,558	3	Logan	2,515	5
Boone	2,090	4	Macon	2,771	6
Brown	930	2	Macoupin	3,163	6
Bureau	3,144	8	Madison	4,192	8
Calhoun	393	1	Marion	2,186	4
Carroll	2,292	5	Marshall	1,944	4
Cass	1,077	2	Mason	1,677	3
Champaign	3,250	7	Massac	833	2
Christian	2,017	4	McDonough	2,936	6
Clark	1,348	3	McHenry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clay	1,393	3	McLean	5,835	12
Clinton	1,559	3	Menard	1,066	2
Coles	2,648	5	Mercer	2,078	4
Cook	27,627	55	Monroe	968	2
Crawford	1,150	2	Montgomery	2,173	4
Cumberland	1,007	2	Morgan	2,663	5
DeKalb	3,441	7	Moultrie	857	2
DeWitt	1,632	3	Ogle	3,666	7
Douglas	1,365	3	Peoria	4,212	8
DuPage	2,389	5	Perry	1,581	3
Edgar	2,298	5	Piatt	1,205	2
Edwards	888	2	Pike	2,775	6
Effingham	1,021	2	Pope	1,151	2
Fayette	1,712	3	Pulaski	534	1
Ford	921	2	Putnam	765	2
Franklin	1,051	2	Randolph	1,944	4
Fulton	3,646	7	Richland	1,337	3
Gallatin	764	1	Rock Island	2,853	6
Greene	1,863	4	Saline	1,042	2
Grundy	1,962	4	Sangamon	4,411	9
Hamilton	809	2	Schuyler	1,311	3
Hancock	3,386	7	Scott	1,135	2
Hardin	342	1	Shelby	1,853	4
Henderson	1,309	3	Stark	1,394	3
Henry	4,483	9	St. Clair	4,614	10
Iroquois	2,764	6	Stephenson	3,233	6
Jackson	1,303	3	Tazewell	2,729	5
Jasper	871	2	Union	956	2
Jefferson	1,116	2	Vermilion	3,285	7
Jersey	1,181	2	Wabash	764	2
Jo Daviess	2,980	6	Warren	2,808	6
Johnson	1,323	2	Washington	1,501	3
Kane	5,047	10	Wayne	1,035	2
Kankakee	2,808	6	White	1,076	2
Kendall	1,955	4	Whiteside	3,569	7
Knox	5,101	10	Will	4,222	8
Lake	2,845	5	Williamson	1,416	3
LaSalle	6,281	12	Winnebago	4,567	9
Lawrence	1,074	2	Woodford	1,862	4

Total number delegates ... 494

E. L. GROSS, Chairman.

B. K. DURFEE, Secretary.
First District—Murry Nelson.
Second District—Elijah M. Haines.
Third District—A. Terrell.
Fourth District—Calvin Truesdale.
Fifth District—Eric Johnson.
Sixth District—Washington Bushnell.
Seventh District—Bradford K. Durfee.
Eighth District—Lyons L. Gross.
Ninth District—J. ... Ingersoll.
Tenth District—Richard Howett.
Eleventh District—J. N. G...
Twelfth District—William Keffner.
Thirteenth District—Daniel A. Arter.
At Large—{ Jesse W. Fell. Ozias M. Hatch.

Racine, Wis.—Democratic Feeling.

RACINE, Wis., June 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Racine City and County elected, this week, Greeley delegates to the Convention, to be held at Milwaukee next week. This speaks well for the influence of the *Chicago Times* on the Democrats of Racine City and County. The old copperhead organ is now quite a favorite with the Anti-Reform party. The Democrats turn from it with disgust. A DEMOCRAT.

MARRIED.

SNOW—BROWN—June 5, at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, rector, Mr. Edward A. Snow and Miss Mary Brown; both of this city.

CHURCHILL—DIMAN—On Friday afternoon, June 7, by Rev. C. A. Staples Frederick L. Churchill, of Minneapolis, to Miss Mary N. Diman, of Plymouth, Mass.

BARROW—WALBRIDGE—On Thursday evening, June 6, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Peter Page, Esq., by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. Geo. W. Barrow, of this city, and Miss Ella A., youngest daughter of the late Hon. Henry S. Walbridge, of Ithaca, New York. No cards.

GRIGGS—MYER—On June 5, 1872, at Cohoes, N. Y., by Rev. Charles N. Waldron, D. D., John Griggs, of Chicago, Ill., and Susanna, daughter of the late Rev. G. M. P. Myer, and grand daughter of Isaac D. F. Lansing, Esq.

BOYD—HOPKINS—On June 6, in this city, by the Rev. J. H. Mo..., Alexander Boyd to Miss Elizabeth Hopkins.

DIED.

ROUSE—In this city, June 6, Lyman W. Rouse, aged 56 years.

Remains taken to Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y., for interment.

GILMARTIN—On June 7, Andrew Gilmartin, of consumption, aged 28 years.

Funeral from his mother's residence, No. 7 East Street, Sunday, June 9, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GREENE—Youngest son of R. F. and Sarah F. Greene.

Funeral services at their residence, 12 Aberdeen street, Sunday, June 9.

SMITH—On Friday evening, June 7, at the residence of F. B. Chandler, Esq., 560 West Lake st. (Union Park) Miss Belle Smith.

Funeral from the house, Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Sherman House certifies to the superiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

The poor little sufferer will be immediately relieved by using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by Caswell & Co. New York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

No head with a brain in it that has ever witnessed the operation of Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator, on harsh dry, weak, or thin hair, can doubt for one moment its regenerating properties. It literally compels the hair to grow, and beautifies, while it strengthens the fibrous mass.

Think of it, that a cough or cold neglected, may lead to serious consequences; in the early stage of throat and lung disease, Madame Porter's Cough Balsam is an invaluable remedy, can be taken by the eldest person or youngest child, is safe and reliable. Price 25 cents, and in larger bottles at 50 and 75 cents. Try it.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—50 AGENTS; A GOOD paying business; can make from $10 to $15 per day. ... Call at ... from 8 to 9 a. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m. M. W. JOHNSON.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY STATE FOR Boughton's Patent Mosquito and Fly screen for windows. Can be adjusted to any window by any person. Retails for 5 cents each, with fixtures and netting complete. The best thing of the season for an energetic man, with a little capital. Address JOHN W. BOUGHTON, 1200 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—HERE, THERE, AND everywhere, for new and useful articles. Only those who want to make money need apply to or address A. M. RICHARDSON, 183 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY EASILY MADE by either sex on small capital. Samples sent for 25c. A. RAY, 290 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR LIFE AND TIMES of Horace Greeley, or Recollections of a Busy Life. Written by himself; revised and illustrated. IRA S. SMITH, 608 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book. The great work of the year. Prospectus, postpaid, 75 cts. An immense stock. Also for any Campaign Charts and new Maps. J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A 120 ACRE FARM IN WISconsin to exchange for city property or merchandise; pay difference in cash. Address No. 8 Taylor st.

WANTED TO BUY—$300 WORTH OF CABINET furniture, ... Pay with Chicago real estate. Address F 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, and Color do land on exchange for Chicago real estate. Inquire of J. D. MACLEOD, 130 Throop st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF good land near Irving Park, suitable for gardening, for good residence property in city. Said land is nicely improved, good house, barn and orchard. For information call on J. SOUARBRY, 116 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE TO TEN hundred acres of good farming land in Palos 12 miles from city, near railroad station, for cottages in or near city. Would assume some incumbrance for a few choice lots north of Englewood on State st. J. SOUARBRY, 116 Washington-st., Room 14.

$1,900 IN NOTES SECURED BY MORTgage on real estate and $5,000 in money to exchange for a stock of ready-made boots and shoes preferred. Address for 3 days T 64, this office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriage, law suits absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases ... 183 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN SIXteenth and Eighteenth-sts., choice residence lot a bargain.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-sixth st., 65 feet, east front, $90 feet deep, $165 per foot, 1-4 cash, balance 4 years.

Wabash-av., west front, near Thirty-sixth-st., full depth, $100 per front foot.

Michigan-av., corner of Forty-first-st. Cheapest property in Market. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., 2 story frame house of 12 rooms with all modern improvements; lot 25x150. Will take unimproved property for ¼ the payment. HART & WIGGS, 388 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., 2 lots, 50 feet front; price $100 per foot; one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. HART & BIGGS, 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BRICK HOUSE ON INdiana-av., thoroughly refitted and ready for occupancy. Will be sold cheap; owner is going away and must sell soon. H. WHIPPLE, 74 Canal st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' CREDIT, NO PAYment down, best residence lots on the North side, near Lincoln Park. BALDWIN DAVIS, 41 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS, $250; BUSIness lots, $400. First payment $50 to $100, long time, monthly payments if preferred, in Henry Wisner's subdivision, corner Milwaukee-av. and Diversey st.; title perfect and abstract to each purchaser. We take you free of charge to see these lots. Office open day and evening, 183 West Madison-st. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 225 Mitchell st., near the cars; house contains 9 rooms, water, &c.; barn room for two horses.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 18 rooms and lot No. 566 South Jefferson st., near Mitchell. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND THIRTY-fifth-st., or Douglas-place, 100x172 feet, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—150 FEET FRONT on Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one and a half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. F. FISHER, 76 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—THE BEST river front on the North Branch for a lumber, wood, or coal yard, for sale cheap and on easy terms. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS—One of the finest wholesale buildings in Chicago, on main business avenue, now rented for a term of 5 years to a leading wholesale firm at a return of 12 per cent on the property. This property will, from its favorable location, rapidly advance in value. Satisfactory terms given. Apply to WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., Commercial Agency, 35 and 37 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—51 FEET, east front, on North LaSalle-st., north of Chicago-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV. Lots on Dudley st., south of Division-st., only $350, easy terms.

Lots on Arnold and Twenty-seventh-sts. and Wentworth-av. All the above are outside the fire limits, and in good locality. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$650; $200 CASH, FOR A LOT EAST of Western-av., inside of old city limits. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 384 Wabash-av., who will show you the property.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av. at $380. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near horse cars. Terms easy; title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD, NEW 2-STORY HOUSE and lot, 25x125, on Twenty-seventh-st., $2,800. Inquire for 5 days of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40x180 TO ALLEY, ELLIS-AV., near Egan, very near horse cars and steam cars, inside water and gas limits, at a bargain. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot; lot 50x178½ feet; price, $15,000. No. 995 Indiana-av. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSE LOTS ON WEST Side, one 5 years' time. Money loaned at 8 per cent to build with. CLAFLIN BROS., 181 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 367 FIRST-ST., lot 24x124, only $2,600. Must be sold. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV. LOT, 24x? FEET ON west side of Fifth-av., ... Times building. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE 277 Jackson-st., 80 feet front on ... in exchange for property in South or North Divisions. Title perfect; now ... W. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—61 FEET ON THE BOULEVARD by 164 feet east and south front; $3,500 cash. Also, 85 feet by 100 for $2,500. Address No. 8 Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON SOUTH PARK boulevard and Vincennes-av., within a block of the Park, very desirable. Apply to H. O. STONE, 177 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—CHEAP, MARBLE house, for boarding house, hotel, or business; splendid opportunity. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LARGE MARBLE front on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.; new and in good order; a bargain; $500 cash, balance half-yearly payments of $700. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—4 RESIDENCE LOTS, WABASH-av., near Twenty-fifth st.; a bargain. Call, 10 to 12 a. m., at 41 Exchange Building. A. & A. D. BELLAMY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON TWENTY-first st., near Lincoln, $700. Hinman-st., near Lincoln, $700. Allport st., near Twenty-second, $500. All port st., near Wentworth, ... Quin st., near Thirty first, $550. Buddan st., near Twenty seventh, $650. Butler-st., near Twenty-seventh, $800. Arnold st., near Thirty-fifth, $800. All for sale on easy terms. AYRES & KOFF, Agents, 341 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY R. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st.; 2,400 buys 47 feet on Van Buren-st., 80 feet east of Lincoln, south front.

$1,250 buys a lot on southwestern-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts.; bargains.

Houses and lots for sale on easy terms.

FOR SALE—GOOD LEASE OF ... FEET OF ground, east front on Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $20,000. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS, EACH 25x125 FT., ON SIXteenth-st., between Ashland av. and Paulina-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, N. E. corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS, 20x206 FT. EACH, ON Ogden-av., between Lake and Fulton. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, N. E. corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2 STORY FRAME HOUSE AND lot with bath room, water and gas; lot 25x130. West Monroe st. only $5,000 1-3 cash balance time. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER STATE and Thirty-fourth-sts., 100x151, to a 20 foot alley; $1,500 down, balance in nine annual payments. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—GIVE FEET NORTHeast corner of Wharton-av. and Fifty-fourth-st. This is within two blocks of the Park, same distance from the cars, and will be sold for a very small payment down and the balance in seven years. Title perfect. GEORGE A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 73 LOTS JUST west of Milwaukee-av. and north of Armitage-av.; 40 per cent under acre prices if taken at once. W. O. COLE, 479 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE COTTAGE, BARN AND lot, on West side, near street cars; only a small payment down required. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, brick basement, hot and cold water, and gas, and barn, on Walnut st. Price $5,000. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$600, CASH BALANCE 1, 2 AND 3 years 50 ft on Shurtleff-av., between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts., east front. By W. W. WATSON, JR., Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE-ST. AND VINcennes-av.; both 100 feet wide; only $15 per foot, on easy terms; there are only a few left; secure one while you can. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 50, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 4 cottages on Robey-st., near Harrison, 9 lots near Southwestern-av., on Robey-st.; 4 lots on Second-st., very cheap. DAY & SANBORN, No. 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOT—ONE ELK GROVE-AV., NEAR Milwaukee-av., at a bargain for a few days; also a lot on Erie-st., near Wood-st. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, and lot 25 feet front, southwest corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts.; price low; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH MARKET-ST., NEAR Oak, at only $115 per foot, if taken soon. Good terms; worth $150. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$7,500 WILL BUY A NEW BRICK house, east front, near Thirty-second-st., almost completed, if taken now, worth $9,000. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE COTTAGES IN BEST part of West Side; $2,800, $1,000 cash. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., LOT 25x152 feet, northeast corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—FRAME HOUSE OF 7 rooms, and lot 95 South Hoyne-st., near Monroe; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTHWEST corner Twenty sixth-st., 100x150, $40,000 or $500 per foot, the corner, $25,000. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW 5 room cottages with water and large lots. Also cheap lots on long time. JOHN F. EBERHART, 191 Park av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles, full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WATER-ST., TWENTY feet front, between Clark and Dearborn-sts., full depth to alley.

South Water-st., 20 feet between State and Dearborn.

Canal-st., between Madison and Washington-sts. 20 feet front improved, paying 15 per cent on price.

J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE brick dwelling, 2 stories and Mansard roof with high basement, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; story brick stable; lot 50 feet front in a fine location, near city limits, is offered cheap with a moderate amount down. O. F. AVERY, 31 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW SIX ROOM COTtage and lot 25x125. Inquire on premises, on Adams-st., east of California-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN BEFORE THE fire and fully 25 per cent below their value: Marble front houses and lots, $9,000; also, several two-story and basement brick houses and lots, $6,000 and $8,000 each; $500 down, balance on long time. Houses are finished in first-class style, have 11 rooms each, bathing and hot and cold water, furnace-pipes, speaking tubes, &c.; are located in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and are offered for a few days only at the above figures. J. S. SCOVEL, 78 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS AND subdivision property; 10 acres on West Madison-st., 5 acres on Western av. boulevard, South Side, and 107 acres in Cicero, fronting on Twelfth and Harrison-sts. REA & COATES, 93 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL 50 feet on Prairie av., near Thirty fifth st., for one week. Low price. JAMES B. HILL, 380 Wabash-av., 10 to 12 a. m.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TWO LOTS VERY CHEAP; FIRST-class ... on ... Sangamon-st., near Van Buren. Apply to J. W. MORRISON, 204 West Adams-st.

TO LEASE—LOCK IN REAR OF CENTRAL Union Block, just north of Madison st. bridge. Inquire of J. B. SMITH & CO., on the premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON THE AVENUE—50 feet on Wabash av., near Thirty-fourth-st. ... feet on Wabash av., near Thirty-fourth-st. 100 feet on Michigan-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st. 100 feet on Michigan-av., east front, near Forty-first-st.

50 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
110 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
300 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
300 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
140 feet on Indiana-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
100 feet on Prairie-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
200 feet on Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
300 feet on Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
100 feet on Prairie-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 feet on Prairie-av., near Fortieth-st.
40 feet on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
165 feet on Drexel Boulevard, corner Oakwood-av.
50 feet on Drexel Boulevard, near Brooks-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—DEEP, DRY lots, near the station; also cheap lots a little further away, on easy terms. A. BLAKE, 262 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO ACRES in Linden Grove subdivision, cheap, if taken soon. A. BLAKE, 262 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, AUSTIN, AND Hatch, several beautiful houses, with large lots, at good bargains; also choice vacant lots. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN LOTS—CHEAP, OR exchange for good merchandise or improved real estate. J. ANNHEIMER, 348 South Clark st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE at Maplewood, adjoining the old city limits, only four miles from Court House; easy of access by a steam cars. Commutation fare 6½ cents. Artesian well on the property, flowing 350 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 65 East Madison-st., corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A FIRST-CLASS house, barn, and two acres of land improved. Inquire of NOBLE & LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL choice blocks and numerous lots for sale or exchange at lowest prices. No suburb growing more rapidly. No safer place to invest. JOHN M. WAITE, S. E. WELLS, 46 Hubbard court.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IN THE CITY of Aurora, one of the most attractive home steads in the West. House 30x40 feet, 12 rooms, all in slate finish black walnut. Lot 50x170 feet to 20 foot alley. Good barn, hennery, &c. Ornamental and fruit trees, grape vines, raspberries, shrubbery, &c. Very high rolling ground. Price only $12,000, or will exchange for good farm lands on line of C. B. & Q. Railroad, or other suburban unimproved property. Abstract ready. Apply to Room 1, 30 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—52 LOTS IN IRVING PARK AT half price; fine investment. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES (88 LOTS) ON EGAN-AV., with 300 feet front on Archer-av., near Brighton, $22,000. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST SUBURBAN RESidence Property—I would be pleased to show those seeking suburban houses the property I offer for sale at Lake Forest. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER INDIANA-av. and Fifty first-st. at head of Park. 440 feet, $10,000, $3,000 cash, balance at end of 3 years, 8 per cent. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE LOT ON Madison-av., near Kenwood Station, 50x150, fronting a private park. Only $65 per foot; 5 years time on part of the purchase money. GEORGE A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY L. W. STONE, 274 WABASH-av.: 300 feet on Indiana-av. and Forty-sixth st.; 310 feet on Michigan-av. and Forty fourth st.; 100 feet on State and Forty-sixth-sts.; 2 acres on Forty fifth-st., between boulevards, cheap.

FOR SALE—EITHER 10, 20, 30, 40 OR 80 ACRES in Sec. 19, in Englewood, adjoining South Lynne. Wanted, a cash or part cash offer. Also 175x165 in Lake View, opposite the Marine Hospital. This property fronts east on a good street, and adjoins good house, and is near the dummy. Wanted, a cash offer. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM—THE LARGE stock farm of J. D. Caton, situated in Will County, Ill., 3 miles from Joliet, 7 miles from Minooka Station, 8 miles from Plainfield, containing 1,500 acres, all fenced, with abundance of good water and in the highest state of cultivation, together with extensive improvements, among which are two dwelling houses, one tenant house, three large barns, two being 100 feet long, each with posts 24 feet high, the other 50 by 50 feet, containing 770 feet of stabling, and storing 400 tons of hay; a blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, tool house, granary, corn cribs, &c., all in complete order. Farm, with improvements, at $50 per acre, with reasonable terms of payment.

Also, on reasonable terms, the growing grain crops thereon; also a large stock of horses, mules, jacks, Durham cattle, sheep, hogs, Cashmere goats, farming tools and implements. Apply to J. D. CATON, Ottawa; W. P. CATON, Joliet, or NORMAN WILLIAMS, 354 Wabash-av., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR ALL CASH, 5 acres of land, a little south of Englewood. Must be a bargain. Address REAL ESTATE, Newport, Rhode Island.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND lot on monthly payments; can pay $100 per month, address with particulars, terms, and location, J. B. P., 203 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF 30 OR 40 ACRES, WITH good house, out buildings, etc., within a short distance of a large town or city in Illinois or Wisconsin. Address, with terms, time, etc., R. A. D. care of North, March & Co., St. Louis.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARD AND LODGing at old prices; day board, $4 per week.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—TO RENT, ONE front room, furnished, with or without board; table board, $4.50 per week. Home made bread and pastry.

44 ST. JOHNS-PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK, furnished rooms for families or single gentlemen. Private family; dinner at 6.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Board, $4.50 per week.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts.—Two furnished rooms with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water; references.

143 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; location first-class, terms, $6 per week.

151 DIVISION-ST., NORTH SIDE—4 OR 5 young men can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a private family.

156 WEST LAKE-ST.—WEBER HOUSE—First-class board at from $6 to $10 per week transient, $2; day board, $4.50.

159 FOURTH AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; table board $3.50 per week; board and lodging $4 per week in advance.

251 PARK-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE of well-furnished rooms, with good board, in a private family, no boarders, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

225 FOURTH AV.—2 FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, for young men; day boarders wanted.

299 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FRONT HALL room, with board for one gentleman.

259 WEST LAKE-ST.—ROOMS WITH board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

344 WEST HARRISON-ST.—TWO OR THREE respectable young men can find lodging, and board if required, in a private family.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE UNFURnished room with closet, newly papered and papered. First-class board. A few day boarders accommodated.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD AND room for two gentlemen who will room together. Breakfast, and 6 o'clock dinner.

397 WEST RANDOLPH ST.—FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water; also, room-mate for young lady.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. (NOW DEARBORN), near Twenty-ninth-st., and one block west of State-st. pleasant rooms with first-rate board, a very moderate rate to desirable persons; bath room, hot water, and everything desirable and reasonable.

550 WABASH-AV.—1 OR 2 CHOICE ROOMS with board, also vacancy for lady to room with lady; table boarders wanted.

588 WABASH-AV.—A NICE FRONT ROOM or suite of rooms with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Persons desiring a quiet home will do well to call.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Large suites of unfurnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and wives; house new, modern, and surrounded by large yard; the best location and accommodations in the city. Call and investigate inducements.

641 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR LINcoln—Gentleman and wife or two gents can be accommodated with very desirable rooms and board, or partial board, with small private family.

665 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ALCOVE and two other rooms furnished, with or without first-class board, also stable room.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED front alcove room, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with first-class board. Private family.

1088 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHed front parlor, and one or two other rooms, with board.

FIRST-CLASS—GRAND CENTRAL DINING Rooms corner Clark and Washington sts., opposite old Court House.

MADISON HOUSE—124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.; $2.50 per day; day board, $5.00 per week; permanent board and room at reasonable rates.

WEST SIDE—NEAR PARK—WE HAVE A NO. 1 house and nice grounds, and would take a first-class family of 3 to 4 persons to board with us for company; rooms unfurnished. Address A 73, Tribune office.

WILLIAMS HOTEL, 59 AND 61 EAST KINzie-st., near the Northwestern and Galena depots. Is rebuilt and fitted up in good style for travelers. Board, $2 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a little girl 3 years of age. Address X 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—LARGE NICELY FURNISHED rooms, well located, within 1 mile of Sherman House, for a gentleman, private family preferred, with or without ... Address giving location and terms, G 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF STATE, by lady, furnished room, with board, for gentleman, wife, and child 4 years old. Terms must be moderate. Would rent a small, neatly furnished house at a low figure. Address Lock Box 387, city.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FLEW OUT OF CAGE FROM REAR OF 45 Hubbard-court, June 7, a Canary bird, dark feathers in head, tail and wings; answers to the name of Billy; any one returning the same to the above address will be rewarded more than value of the bird.

LOST—TUESDAY P. M., POCKET BOOK CONtaining $355 in bank notes, and a promissory note for $24 on the rebounts, between Nos. 28 and 124 North Canal st.; the finder will receive $ ... by delivering same at office of W. J. BARNEY, No. 204 Lake-st.

LOST—A BOY ABOUT 7 YEARS OLD, WAS dressed in a dark suit and straw hat. Any one returning to 28 Fourth-st. will receive the thanks of the parents.

LOST—JUNE 6, 1872, A BROWN SETTER DOG, stolen from 190 Randolph-st.

LOST—MAY 4 PROBABLY, AT CORNER OF Madison and State-sts. Sleeve Button. Reasonable reward paid at 24 West Van Buren-st.

STRAYED—A ... BAY MARE. A FAUN from the house opposite Methodist Church, Evanston. The finder will be rewarded by returning same, or by giving information. T. F. PHILLIPS, Evanston.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead, an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Four styles adapted to parlors, sitting-rooms, dining rooms and offices. Every room made available for sleeping, without inconvenience. Sold on instalments, if desired. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 152 Madison-st., and 273 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SECond and third stories; have unite block, with water and closets on same floor. Apply at 35 West Randolph st., Room 2, from 4 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board. 1260 Wabash av.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 5 ROOMS, GAS, WAter, and water-closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 330 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with use of gas, furnished or unfurnished, without board, Cottage Grove-av. For particulars address D 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS SLEEPING ROOMS, unfurnished, single or en suite, in building northeast corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A front room, furnished, for one or two gentlemen. 61 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; also unfurnished rooms, and rooms for offices, at 539 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, desirably located; parties suited. Address W 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND NICELY FURNISHed rooms for gentlemen; house modern improvements. 78 Twenty-second st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH or without board, at 87 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—$20—FIRST FLOOR OF 2-STORY dwelling 318 Kneser-st. Call at Nicholson Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF brick dwelling No. 946 Wabash-av. Apply at office of People's Omnibus and Baggage Co., No. 946 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping. Inquire at 135 Centre-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 215 EAST Randolph-st. Inquire at No. 235 Milwaukee-av. Keys to be found in the basement.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen in a private family. Inquire in the store, 45 South Canal st.

TO RENT—GOOD SLEEPING ROOMS AT REAsonable rates, at 198 West Madison-st.; good locality. Apply at Room 2.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 2 NICE ROOMS AND closet, suitable for 3 or 4 gentlemen, with or without board, in a private family. Terms moderate. 271 Burnside-st., near Twenty-first.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO gentleman and lady. Inquire at 546 Michigan av.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two gentlemen at 148 South Clinton-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO ENTIRE FLOORS, BEING 14 rooms, nearly opposite the Sherman House. DAY & SANBORN, No. 56 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS—PARLOR AND other rooms in building northeast corner Wabash av. and Thirteenth-st. arranged to suit tenant. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE STORES ON WABASH-av., near Peck Court, also a large light basement 20x70 feet. This is a good location, and rent cheap. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices and second floors, in the new marble front building ... near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—DOCTOR'S OFFICE, WITH ONE OR more rooms in connection, at 13 Milwaukee av. STEVENS & BARKER.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT OFFICE IN Oriental Building, Madison-st. bridge; rent low; gas and water. NORTON & CO.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE, ON THIRD FLOOR in Lumbermen's Exchange Building, on South Water st., corner of Franklin. PHILLIPS & BROWNE, Room 2, Lumbermen's Exchange Building.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF THE STORE AND two suites of offices, in the Etna Sewing Machine Building. Apply on the premises, 146 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN PHOENIX BLOCK, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth av., suitable for bank, insurance, real estate, or law offices; also two large rooms on fourth floor, suitable for lodge rooms for societies. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 50 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE, CENTRALLY located offices with or without vaults; low rents. WM. HANSBROUGH, Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICE ON SECOND floor in building 230 and 232 South Water st., one with vault. PHILLIPS & BROWNE, Room 2, Lumbermen's Exchange Building.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES AND ROOMS FOR business purposes, in the elegant house 334 Wabash-av. Would also rent it for boarding house. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE OFFICES, BEING basement and first door of building Nos. 122 and 124 South Clark st.; also rooms, each having two large first class vaults, private offices, &c., built expressly for banking and brokerage business. WM. HANSBROUGH, Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID STORES, BASEMENTS, lofts, and offices in new building, 330 to 334 State-st. W. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE OF 13 rooms and lot, with barn, No. 1072 Prairie av., near Twenty-third. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 12 DEPUYSTER-ST., only ten minutes walk from Sherman House. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 55 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—NEW 11-ROOM HOUSE NEAR LINcoln Park, or will sell for small payment down. BALDWIN DAVIS, 41 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY, TWO-story and basement brick house, also brick barn, 13 Honore-st., three blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED house on West Washington-st., east of Park, all improvements; 3 houses on Honore-st., only $65 per month. Houses rented and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agent, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, BEsides closets and pantries; also 3 rooms in large house, one block west of Union Park. E. C. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 37 DAVIS-ST., ONE block from Randolph-st. cars. $25 per month. LEVI WING & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH 12 rooms, numerous closets and pantries, between Ellis court and Thirteenth-st. Wabash-av. Possession given at once. Address G 99, Tribune branch office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 512 MICHIgan av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Contains 12 rooms, and will be rented to a responsible tenant who keeps boarders.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, A house of seven or eight rooms, by a prompt paying tenant; rent must be low. Address JEROME, 226 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A BUILDING OF FROM 50 to 75 rooms, in the Burnt District, South Side, for an hotel; must have steam or hot air heating, elevator, water closets, bath rooms, etc. Address N 90, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

GOOD COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE papers purchased, and loans negotiated. H. L. CHRISTOPH, 511 Wabash av.

INSURANCE CLAIMS CASHED AT HIGHEST market price, and money to loan on real estate security, by J. N. WITHERELL, 368 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LEND, IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $50,000, on real estate in Chicago, or in any of the cities of Illinois, and on Illinois farms, for 5 years. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages, houses on leased ground. E. GROSSMAN, Room 11 Kent's Block, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN city or county at current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GOOD SECURITY, IN sums to suit. Long or short time. Secured paper bought. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECUrity. Sums of $1,000 and upwards. By WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, houses on leased lots, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STORY, private banker, 60 South Clinton st.

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE BUSINESS MAN with capital, in a business fully established and requiring funds to carry out a large, good paying contract. Best of references given and required. Any one meaning business can meet me at office of G. W. Waite & Co., 20 Congress st., from 10 a. m. till noon.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS. NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

$3,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAgo or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 351 Wabash-av.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY real estate; will divide if wished. Funds on hand. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

$4,300 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR UNimproved property in or near the city. GEO. H. BOZET, 414 Wabash-av.

$50,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on city real estate, bonds, mortgages, gilt-edged paper, etc. TAYLOR & SMITH, 406 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE OLDest and best established mercantile houses of Chicago; the retiring partner will sell his interest for cash, or good secured paper, for $35,000. Business safe and profitable. Address L 79, care of Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE to take one-fourth or one third interest in a wholesale hardware house, doing a good safe trade, location good; capital required, $20,000 to $30,000. Address T 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH $12,000 or $15,000, to take an interest which will bear investigation and which is paying large profits. Address, giving full name and reference, Post Office Box 143, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000 in a large legitimate and well-established manufacturing business. References required and given. Address or call on L. G., 124 South Morgan-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 CAPITAL in a light profitable business; goods stable, and in large demand; strictly first-class opening for reliable parties. Address E 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 CASH, IN A meat market business; must be a smart business man. Address V 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROughly understands fire underwriting, possesses good business qualifications, and has $300 to $500 to invest, can buy an equal interest in one of the strongest insurance agencies in the State of Iowa, and one that is going to be made one of the best paying agencies in the State. Address AGENT ROYAL INSURANCE CO., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE WHEREABOUTS OF George and William Thackham, coppersmiths, is wanted by their father, James Thackham. When last heard from was leaving Chicago for Toronto, Canada. Canada papers please confer a favor by inserting the above. JAMES THACKHAM, Madison, Wis.

PERSONAL—TO M. M. HE WISHES TO SEE you early on Saturday, where he met you last.

PERSONAL—WILL MARY TAYLOR, WHO worked before the fire at 371 LaSalle-st., let a friend hear of her at 504 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-octave melodeon, rosewood case. Inquire at 555 Centre-av.

GOOD 7¼ OCTAVE PIANO TO RENT; $6 PER month. 562 West Madison-st.

PIANOS TO RENT AT FROM $5 TO $10 PER month, and for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired. N. GOOLD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO IS WELL ACquainted with gents' furnishing goods trade in this city; none need apply unless they can show a good business record, and bring first class recommendations. Good salary to the right man. Address C. & F., care Carrier No. 11.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and general clerk, a young man understanding double entry bookkeeping. Salary small. Reference required. Apply to J. F. LAWRENCE, 359 West Randolph-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IN AN ORNAMENTAL PLASTERer's shop, a good boy; one who understands the business preferred. Inquire of BYRNE & O'BRIEN, 47 and 49 Miller-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER to go to Davenport, Iowa. Inquire of JUERGENS & ANDERSEN, 43 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PATTERN MAKERS immediately. Apply at Union Foundry Works, corner Fifteenth and Dearborn sts.

WANTED—SIX GOOD MACHINERY MOULDers at 90 to 98 East Erie-st.

WANTED—TWO SASH MAKERS, SASH AND blind sawyer, and a man to run a sticking machine. None need apply except first class mechanics. WM. GOLLIE & CO., new mill, corner Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—20 PATTERNmakers and 20 chippers. Good wages and steady employment will be given at FORD MANUF'G CO., 50 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE PAINTER AND ORnamenter; steady employment for one year or longer, in a good shop. None but a skillful workman need apply. Telegraph to J. M. RHODES, Covington, Ind.

WANTED—FILE CUTTERS, ONE MILL, ONE saw, and one Bastard file-cutter. Good steady workmen, lasting employment and good wages will be given, at the Columbus File Works, Columbus, O.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, COMMON CARpenter, at 58 Wells-st., in basement, between 8 and 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, AT 802 Michigan-av. References required.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN THE FINISHing department, who understands finishing and cutting in glass and putting on billiard cloths. Permanent employment and good wages. Apply to O. LEY & WIRTH, 391 and 393 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STONEMASON AT Washington Heights. Apply at PRUSSING'S Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

WANTED—AN ... HARDWARE ENTRY AND bill clerk; no other need apply; to such an one good salary will be paid. Address U 27, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RELIABLE ENERGETIC MEN AS canvassers. Call at 96 West Randolph st. before 9 o'clock in morning and after 4 o'clock in evening.

WANTED—A PROOF-READER; MUST HAVE had experience on a daily paper, and be competent to do the work. Address V 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN AND WOMAN, OR MAN and wife, for the country; man to understand farm work, woman to do general housework; steady employment will be given to suitable parties. Address, stating terms, P. O. Box 234, Waukegan, Ill.

FIVE MEN WANTED, WITH $100 TO $300 EACH, to take State agencies South for our new $1.50 Corn sheller. $3,000 above expenses in a year. Call and investigate. KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AGENTS OF CHARACTER AND ability, to take orders for something new, sells readily at sight; employment is permanent, and competent persons can earn from $30 to $50 per day. Call and examine. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 207 West Madison-st.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS; also, 50 sawmill hands; wages $30 per month and board. Apply at 35 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, TO leave to-day. Wages $2 25; free fare. Bring your baggage, and apply at 21 West Randolph st.

WANTED—3 FOREMEN AND 200 RAILROAD laborers for D. L. Well's work at Leanse, Mich. Fare and board furnished. Wages, $2.25 per day. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—200 RAILroad laborers for the North Pacific Railroad; wages, $2 25 per day. Fare and board furnished to the work. Hurry up with your baggage and register your names at the office of CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR FARM WORK. Call to day at 168 West Jackson-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR MICHIGAN, TOnight to work in a brickyard. Wages $2 per day. 371 State st., Room 7.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, $2; ALSO 50 SINgle men and families for saw mills, pay $25 to $30 and board, free fare. Apply at 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW, Agents.

WANTED—A MAN TO CUT UP PAPER IN A printing office; one who thoroughly understands the business. Apply to J. F. LAWRENCE, 359 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 185 NORTH CURTIS-ST., A SOber and steady young man to drive dray. Apply early this morning.

WANTED—WE WANT TWO GOOD CANVASSers to solicit for the Finkle & Lyon Victor Sewing Machine. BARROWS BROS. & CO., 73 South Halsted st.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE HIMSELF GENerally useful and do some writing in an insurance office; salary moderate. Apply at 66 West Randolph st., Room 1, between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE STABLE man, good references required. Inquire JAS. P. SMITH & CO., 766 Indiana-av.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT children), man to attend garden and horses, wife to do washing and ironing. Apply at 109 Loomis st.

WANTED—A STEADY AND SOBER MAN AS hostler; best city references required. Apply at 1168 Indiana av.

WANTED—A PIANO PLAYER, EITHER lady or gentleman, in basement saloon No. 1006 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESTAURANT WAITER, at Andrews' Dining Room, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 398 STATE-st., No. 1 colored boy to work around the house; he must come well recommended.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON FLOOR AND drive extra. Apply at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables, Nos. 414, 416, and 418 Randolph st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer at northeast corner State and White-sts., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework in a family of 5. Apply at 860 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, COLored preferred, to go in the country for the summer. Inquire of D. W. PAGE, 11, 13 and 15 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN, SWEDE, or German girl to do general housework. Apply at once at 347 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl to go to Evanston; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Small family and good wages. 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required, at 446 Michigan-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; German or Norwegian preferred. 580 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework, at 125 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Steady place and good wages, at 841 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply after 11 o'clock at 244 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—GERMAN, SWEDish, or Norwegian. One for kitchen work, the other for second work. 1446 Indiana-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE A BABY and make herself generally useful. Will pay good wages to a competent girl. Apply at 129, Blue Island-av., in store.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH, IRON, AND do second work; references required. Inquire at 955 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girls, one to cook, wash, etc., and one for up-stairs, to sew and attend children. 193 Ellis av., or Room 5, No. 74 East Madison-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND general housework. Apply at 109 Loomis st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; one who understands cooking. German or Swede. 125 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS ON the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. Apply at once to BURNHAM & FLANNERY, 338 West Madison-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses; also, apprentices, at 52 Peck-court.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESSES—40 CACTUS braid sewer's work given out to good hands. 385 State-st. E. J. TURNER.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY CASHIER. APPLY AT once at the Superior Hair Dressing Rooms, 164 West Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO DIRECT CIRculars and write in office, for a few days. Address Post Office Drawer 845.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS & EATON, 71 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 48 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. A. G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

CHALLENGE BRICK MACHINE—WE ARE prepared to put our machine against any machine for making brick in the United States; it costs less, and does better work than any brick machine in the country; those wishing to buy, will do well to call and see it at work. Call on or address T. ROBERTS, Secretary Builders Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st., Box 164.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS STAtionary engine, cylinder 9x18, having run but a few months and in perfect order. Apply at Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECONDhand, 14x22, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 10x30, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 7x12, upright steam engine.
One second hand, 14x14, upright steam engine.
One new, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
Together with a large variety of Boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

ROLLING MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—Having disposed of the ground upon which the Duquesne Iron Works are built, we offer for sale the machinery contained therein, to be delivered on or before the 1st of September next consisting in part of complete Merchant iron mills, 8, 16, and 18 inch, with Burden's squeezers, muck rolls, and large steam hammer. Also, nail factory of 29 machines with modern appliances, and spring and axle factories. Apply to or address COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., Sixteenth-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE. CONsignments solicited immediately, while the demand is good. Money advanced. MURRAY & WHITE & Co., Brick Commission Merchants (established 1869), 68 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK—40,000 EXCELLENT OLD brick for sale, by JONAS HUTCHINSON, 363 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly acquainted with the grocery business; one who is not afraid to work. Address P 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as salesman or traveling agent; has had eight years' experience in business; good references given; no objections to leaving the city. Address T 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant; also posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BRASHER, 379 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER—BY an accountant of nine years' experience; first-class city references and testimonials; security given if required; thoroughly understands the European grain trade, having been seven years in the Liverpool market; the last four have been in the wholesale grocery trade in this country. Address S 11, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WATCHMAKER who can give first-class references as to character and workmanship. For information, address W. L. MASON, P. O. Box 166, Jacksonville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A GERMAN DYER in a good woollen factory. Address F. W. OHMROSE, Lock Box 3000, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BRICKYARD to set and burn bricks; has had twenty years experience. Address W B, 666 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer, to run a stationary engine. Address U 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENgineer of 12 years experience. A good city reference given. T. F., 155 Newberry-av.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a young Scandinavian; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and will make himself useful. Address R. RASMUSON, 9 and 11 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman. Good city reference given. Address S 75, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN of active, steady habits, in any business. Address S 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUStrious man, as gardener and help with outside work about a house; would like to engage for three years. Address GUS. RUSTLAND, 61 Peyton-av., Bridgeport.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede), to take care of horses and do general house work. Address P 63, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls to do second work in a private family. Inquire at 47 Seliate-st., near Division.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A young healthy woman. Can be seen at 241 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WASHING and ironing in laundry or private family. Steady work desired. 243 North Franklin-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES and harnesses, to be sold at 421 South State-st. Saturday, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description, at L. S. TOWES & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 105 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY, 1 pair extra carriage horses, several large single drivers, some good steppers, and an extra saddle horse, with all gaits, Omaha stables, corner Twenty-third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD HORSE AND good half-spring wagon. Inquire at 388 Park-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS MARE, SIX years' old, sound and kind, not afraid of anything. COOK & KEELER, rear 21 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—HALF TOP BAROUCHE OR FAMily carriage, nearly new; cost $1,000; will sell for $425. Inquire at 449 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE PATENT WHEEL, SQUARE box, leather top buggy; also one 2 seated carriage, cheap, at 68 and 70 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BIG, HEAVY DRAUGHT horse; also four or five driving horses, cheap, at 68 and 70 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND OMNIbus, in fine order. WILKINSON, DENNY & CO., 22 North Canal st.

PRIVATE SALE—3 GOOD PULLING HORSES, 1 double wagon, 1 single wagon, 1 dray, 1 buggy, 1 cow. Inquire at 170 Maxwell st.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO. stables, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRAUGHT horse, to weigh about 14 hundred. Apply at 542 South Canal st.

WANTED—A CHEAP TEAM FOR CASH, horses, or ponies, harness and wagon. Address H 40, Tribune office, for two days, stating price and kind of rig.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A HANDSOME riding pony, perfectly gentle and easy riding. Inquire, between 9 and 11 a. m., of J. H. KANZIE, 25 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, AND EXPRESS wagon in exchange for lots at Washington Heights. Apply to N. F. MERRILL, 122 West Washington-st.

WANTED—LIGHT SPRING WAGON FOR grocery business. Call at 127 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A FAST trotting horse that they will sell cheap, for cash, address, M 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FEW FINE DRIVING horses. CROSSMAN & CO., 414, 416, and 418 Randolph-st.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTment of light carriages, and are still selling at the same dead low prices; also all styles light work made to order, and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD, WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF BUILDers' hardware, stoves, tinware, and tools, valued at about $7,000, located in central part of Illinois, on Illinois River, for sale. Two railroads pass through the town, and a third one building. The trade is well established and there is but little opposition. The opportunity here offered is excellent. For particulars apply to G. CHANDLER, of Cragin Bros. & Co., 56 and 58 North Clinton-st.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN—A SMALL BOARDing house, and saloon attached, with bedding and crockery, and stock. Inquire at No. 170 South Desplaines-st.

A ... HOTEL, ALL FURNISHED new, with lease for 5 years, low rent. DAY & SANBORN, 56 West Madison st.

A SODA WATER MANUFACTORY IN GOOD running order for sale. Inquire at 140 West Madison st.

A FIRST-CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE, with three billiard tables, doing a first-class business. Reason for selling, made enough money to retire from the business. Amount of capital required, from $2,000 to $3,000. Address L 28, Tribune office.

BUTCHER SHOP, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, for sale cheap, on account of sickness. For particulars inquire at No. 254 North Clark-st.

COOK COUNTY FOR SALE, ON J. A. RYAN'S Indicating Family Post-Box. A good chance for a live man to make from $40 to $80 a day. Good reference given. Apply, or address at once, THOMAS THOMPSON, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

DRUG STORE AND PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE for sale. One of the best locations in Northern Illinois for a druggist and physician; stock about $2,500; a rich farming community. Will sell for part on time, or exchange for other property, if suits. The locat on is 45 miles south of Chicago. Address Box 63, Manteno, Ill.

FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT IN A WELL ESTablished retail hardware business, inquire of BRINTNALL, TERRY & BALDEN, 57 West Lake.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, a large 3-story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, and some wood-working machinery, now in operation and all in good working condition. Will be sold at a bargain, for cash. Can be seen at 723 State-st.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE NATIONAL Hotel at Jerseyville, Illinois, for sale. Good reason given for selling. Address C. P. HOLCOMBE, Jerseyville, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS ICE-CREAM SALOON, WITH 2 large rooms adjoining, for sale. One of the best locations on West Side. Address E 13 Tribune office.

HOTEL—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS, will sell a part of furniture if desired; a first-class hotel now doing a good business. Address GAYLORD & SON, proprietors, Lincoln, Nebraska.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class hat and cap store for sale, on the best retail street in the city. Terms cash. Address D 62, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY, WITH EXCELLENT PROFITS for sale, more business than can be attended to. Apply at 227 South Halsted-st., in basement.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE best locations in the city; old established trade; cheap, if taken soon; owner wishes to leave the city. 736 Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A ROOM, 70 feet by 20, for sale; suitable for billiard and bar; location within half block of the Sherman and Briggs on West Madison-st. Immediate possession given. Apply to GEO. C. WHIPPLE, No. 84 South Desplaines-st., Room 2.

WALL PAPERS SELLING AT COST. STORE to rent. Fixtures for sale. 634 State-st.

WE WANT FIVE MEN WITH $200 TO $400 cash to take State agencies South for our new $1.50 corn sheller. $3,000 above expenses first year. Call and investigate. KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison st.

$500 I WILL SELL MY HALF INTEREST in business, stock costing $1,000; profits last month, $346 cash; no bonus asked; no risk; leaving city immediately; don't investigate unless money is ready. 30 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$1,200 CASH WILL SECURE A BUSINESS paying three times that amount per annum; suitable for lady or gent. No previous knowledge of the business required. Extraordinary good lease; splendid location; business old and well established. This is a rare chance for any person having $1,200 in cash and wanting employment permanent in which a fortune can be made. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, 563 State-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1033.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 581.

OPENING SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE at 519 South Canal-st., by J. P. DRENDEL, late proprietor of the New York House, East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A THREE-RUN flouring mill, good water power, on railroad, in Illinois, Missouri, or Iowa. Address KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, Real Estate Agents, 63 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, having just lost her babe, wishes to take a healthy child to wet-nurse. References given and required. Address Mrs. J. J., 263 North Bunker st.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. HANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given, if desired.

ONLY $40 FOR A NEW SINGER SEWING MAchine. Apply at 119 North Elizabeth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF G. E. NICHOLS, 194 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. Melchert, 117 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Attachments for all sewing machines constantly on hand.

WASHINGTON.

Fruitless Attempts to Pass the Ku-Klux and Civil Rights Bills in the House.

A Long Pending Pension Claim Bill Passed Over the President's Veto.

A Strong Influence at Work to Secure an Extension of the Session.

Complimentary Allusions to Schurz's Military Record.

The Enforcement Iniquity Offered as a Rider to the Omnibus Bill.

A Lively Fight and an All-Night's Session.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S MILITARY REPUTATION.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—So much has been said lately regarding the statement alleged to have been made by General Hooker, in San Francisco, injurious to the military reputation of Senator Schurz and others, it is but proper to make the following extracts from a letter written by General Hooker, from Detroit, dated June 2, 1867, in reply to an inquiry: "I have not my Wauhatchie report to refer to, but I recollect distinctly that it was intended to censure Howard more than yourself, for when your column left me Howard was with you, and that was the reason, in part, that I did not go to the relief of Geary with it, and I was very much surprised to learn afterward that he started off on his own hook to find him, when he could be of no earthly use to him, even if he succeeded, without troops. In Howard's report it is stated that the column was checked in its advance by low, wet ground. I do not know that you referred to it at all, and what you call the severe part of my report I think relates to this: I always felt that you had made a mistake in assuming what was intended for some one else, but I do not know that it made any difference to anybody if I did state it; and pardon me if I state that, in my opinion, you have attached too much importance to it. If you had no opportunity to set yourself right by your subsequent service, it certainly could not be my fault. You left the army of your own accord, not by my request or desire. The politicians have blamed you for the conduct of the Eleventh Corps at Chancellorsville, but you have never heard of my doing it. I always blamed Howard for that, for he was in command." From the foregoing, it is plain that General Hooker did not say the words attributed to him in San Francisco.

THE MISSING WAR DEPARTMENT RECORDS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs held another meeting to-day with reference to the documents of the War Department, and examined Quartermaster Meigs, Surveyor General Barnes, Paymaster General Alcorn, and Commissary General Eaton, in regard to the manner of keeping the various papers in their Bureaus, including records and valuable documents. Ex-President Johnson was in the Committee-room, but was not examined. The Committee will meet to-morrow morning for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the members on the testimony elicited, and it is not unlikely that a report will be made to the House during the day, and the testimony submitted to the public. The secret sessions of the Committee have been kept up from the first, and it is surmised that the most important evidence in regard to the missing records has not leaked out from the Committee room.

CONKLING TO ANNIHILATE SUMNER AND THE LIBERAL SENATORS.

It was reported in the Senate to-day that Senator Conkling intended to make a political speech before the close of the session, in which he would annihilate not only Sumner and Schurz, but his colleague, Senator Fenton, Senator Trumbull, Senator Tipton, and the whole Liberal movement. If the report is true, the political discussion will not be confined to his side of the Chamber, but others will take part in it, and some facts which have not yet been given to the public will be launched in the Senate Chamber, instead of upon the stump.

PROBABLE EXTENSION OF THE SESSION.

The chances for an extra session, and of Congress adjourning on Monday, the time fixed, are about equally divided. Some of the Administration's friends say that it is not the purpose of Pomeroy, Conkling, Stewart, Edmunds, and others to prolong the session after Monday, but their conduct has led to the contrary belief. For several days, so far as the House is concerned, there is a popular determination to adjourn on Monday next, and not to dally with the Senate any longer on this question.

THE AMOUNT OF TALKING DONE IN THE SENATE.

As an evidence of the amount of talking done in the Senate for the past few days, it is only necessary to say that the *Globe* is more than a week behindhand in the publication of its proceedings and speeches, notwithstanding it issues daily twelve pages of solid matter. The speech of Senator Schurz was delivered a week ago, and, although the copy has been at the *Globe* office for several days, there are still six speeches ahead of it on the file. Next to his comes the speech of Carpenter, and that is followed by that of Logan, not one of which can be issued for several days.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

It seems evident to me that the Steamboat bill will obtain no action on the part of the Senate. Senator Chandler has labored hard, but will fail for want of time. When up for action, it will provoke considerable debate, and the time cannot be spared at this late day of the session. A Republican member of the Committee on Commerce, whose constituency is greatly interested in the passage of the bill, says that the President is emphatically in favor of it, and has written the Secretary of the Treasury an earnest letter in its behalf. Mr. Boutwell, however, opposes the bill, and wants it retained in the House Committee until the Department could draw up a bill which would be more satisfactory. The opponents of the measure are the owners of patented appliances, and Senators Conkling, Stewart, and Corbett.

THE KENTUCKY RELIEF BILL.

McHenry, of Kentucky, succeeded to-day, in getting the House to pass the Senate bill providing for reimbursing the State of Kentucky for moneys expended for the United States, in enrolling, subsisting, and paying her militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to cause to be examined and pay any proper claims of the Kentucky forces called into service after the 24th of August, 1861, to act in concert with the United States forces. The examination is to be made upon the principles, conditions, and conventions of the act of Congress, approved April 17, 1866, to reimburse Missouri for similar expenditures. One million of dollars is appropriated to pay the claims. The act to reimburse Missouri, which thus governs the Kentucky claim, provides for a Board of three Commissioners, to sit at some place in the State, and allow only disbursements for troops called out to service by the Governor at the request of the United States Department Commander commanding the District, and which actually performed military service. The rate of compensation for such are to be the same as those of the United States at the time of such service was rendered. This claim is the one which would have been paid long ago but for interposition of Secretary Boutwell. The bill now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—In accordance with the request of the New York Central Railroad Company, the sale of their property to satisfy the demands of the Government tax is postponed until the Attorney of the Company can confer with Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Douglas.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

During the proceedings in the House of Representatives this afternoon the bill was passed for the relief of a lady aged 81, giving her $5,000, being the amount of seventy years' half-pay due her father, who served as an officer under Paul Jones in the Bonhomme Richard. Twenty-five years have been spent by her in prosecuting the claim. She was in the gallery when the announcement of the passage of the bill was made by the Speaker, and waved her handkerchief with an air of triumph. Several members on the floor noticing this act, began to applaud, meanwhile smiling at the lady as if to express their gratification at the result. Other members followed their example, and a general clapping of hands and laughter rang through the hall. The lady, overcome by her feelings, burst into tears and then fell on her knees in prayer. Many hearts were made glad by the lady's success.

CANAL TOLLS.

Representative Holman's proposition in the House to reduce the tolls of the Louisville Canal was engrafted on the River and Harbor bill in the Senate, and has been concurred in by the House, thus fixing the tolls at five cents per ton.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

WEST POINT VISITORS.

The Vice President appointed Messrs. Stewart [illegible] members of the Board of Visitors to West Point, in place of Messrs. Wilson and Blair, declined.

CENSUS EXPENSES.

Mr. BOREMAN called up the Senate bill to reimburse United States Marshals for moneys necessarily expended by them in taking the ninth census, in excess of the compensation allowed them under the law in force before the passage of this act, which was passed.

CUSTOMS SEIZURES.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of the House bill to regulate the seizure and examination of invoices of books and papers in Custom House cases, and that the bill be placed on the calendar.

Mr. CONKLING objected to the motion, in the absence of Mr. Edmunds.

Mr. FENTON expressed the hope that the Committee would be discharged, and that the bill to regulate the service in the collection of customs at the various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs, &c., which was made the special order for the 8th of January, would be taken up and passed. The exigencies of the public service require its consideration. He charged that this bill, which had now been delayed for several months, had been purposely delayed.

After further discussion, Mr. Edmunds moved to lay Mr. Trumbull's motion on the table. Not agreed to,—yeas, 20; nays, 33.

The morning hour expired, and the subject went over.

INEXPEDIENT.

Mr. BAYARD asked unanimous consent to have a vote taken on his motion to allow the minority of the New York Custom House Investigating Committee to print their views during the recess.

Mr. COLE objected.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then taken out of Committee.

A motion to strike out the Sixth Section, allowing pay to mail contractors in Rebel States prior to 31st May, 1861, was carried by a vote of 28 to 27.

The amendment of the Committee to allow a credit to the Collector of the Port of Chicago in settlement of his accounts of such sums in coin and currency as may have been lost during the fire in that city, was agreed to.

An amendment of the Committee appropriating $361,055 to restore to the Creek orphans of 1832, certain funds to which they are entitled under the treaty, was discussed at length and rejected.

VETO.

A message was received from the President, returning without his approval a bill for the relief of Thomas Wallace, and giving his reasons therefor, which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims. The bill is of the same character as the claim of J. Milton Best, of Kentucky, and vetoed for the same reasons as that.

Mr. COLE moved an amendment, authorizing the Secretary of War to extend the Signal Service, to take observations for the benefit of agriculture. Agreed to.

The Committee amendment providing that the Secretary of the Navy pay the unliquidated debt now due the Corliss Steam Engine Company, for steam machinery furnished under contract with the Navy Department, amounting to $257,688, was discussed, with reference to its admissibility as an amendment to the bill under consideration, and was ruled out.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt) moved an amendment modifying the provisions of the act of July 3, 1870, requiring all unexpended balances of appropriation for public buildings to be covered into the Treasury at the end of the year for which they were appropriated, so as to allow such balances to be expended during the year following the period of the limit mentioned in the law.

RECESS.

Pending action on the amendment the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, at the close of which recess was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill relative to retired officers of the army, and repealing the thirty-second section of the act of the 20th of July, 1866. Passed.

OMNIBUS BILL.

The sundry appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.), to repeal so much of the act of the 3d of July, 1870, as prohibited the use of unexpended balances of appropriations for public buildings beyond the year for which they were appropriated.

Mr. MORRILL submitted a modification, removing the restriction from all public buildings now in course of construction so far as related to present unexpended balance. The modified amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) offered an amendment appropriating an additional $3,000 for the decoration of the Capitol with works of art. Agreed to. Also an amendment appropriating $9,000 for the publication of volumes of Wilkes exploring expedition. Agreed to.

Mr. Conkling, on behalf of the Committee on Commerce offered amendments appropriating $18,000 for the erection of a light-house at Green Bay, Wis.; $10,000 for a light-house at the entrance to White River, Mich. Agreed to.

Mr. KELLOGG offered as an amendment substantially the supplemental enforcement act already passed by the Senate this session, removing the restrictions of the provisions of the original enforcement act to places having twenty thousand population and upwards, and extending them to all voting precincts.

Mr. CASSERLY raised a point that the amendment was not in order.

The CHAIR (Mr. Anthony) overruled the point.

Mr. THURMAN appealed from the decision, but it was sustained—28 to 22.

Mr. THURMAN moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, denouncing the proposal as one to stifle free speech in a way never before known in the world, and a step towards placing the country under the rule of Ulysses the Silent. If this arbitrary rule is to prevail, it is the death-knell of liberty in this country. He appealed to the majority to extend the session rather than overthrow the last refuge of the minority.

Mr. SUMNER thanked Mr. Thurman for what he had said, and, under the ruling of the Chair, offered the Civil Rights bill as an amendment.

Mr. BLAIR moved to adjourn. Lost—30 to 16.

Mr. CASSERLY regarded Mr. Kellogg as a mere organ of others in this matter, the action of the majority falling in regularly at the tap of the drum. There was not a Justice's Court in the land where such a decision as that of the Chair would not be torn to shreds in five minutes by any lawyer who could command a fee of $10. Such a decision could not have obtained ten votes here unless it was to meet some party exigency. The minority had in good faith accepted the rule to limit the debate on appropriation bills to five minutes, never dreaming of such an attempt as this. To what straits must the ruling party in the country be driven when they break faith with the minority under a decision which, when it has served its purpose, will never be used again. What a spectacle for the great majority party in Congress to [illegible] into an appropriation bill for the benefit of their chief, who is at the head of the armies.

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that there was no quorum in the chamber, and moved to adjourn. Rejected.

Mr. STOCKTON argued that the amendment was new legislation, and charged that the action of the majority was in bad faith to the minority.

Mr. ANTHONY was willing to rescind the rule limiting the debate.

Mr. THURMAN said no one complained of the rule if it were adhered to, and amendments not germane were seconded.

Mr. BLAIR, at 11:50 p.m., moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. SAULSBURY denounced the action of the majority as bad faith, and oppression, in keeping with the whole history of the Republican party since its conception.

At 1 o'clock another motion to adjourn was rejected.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired why not pass the bill before adjourning.

Mr. THURMAN said there were many amendments yet to be offered. He should offer the steamboat bill and the bill relative to public buildings in Cincinnati.

Mr. SHERMAN had never known a night session to be prolonged in this way over so small a matter. The pending amendment ought not to have occupied an hour. It is a very plain, simple provision.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Merely to appoint two supervisors of elections, one from each party.

A motion to adjourn was again lost.

Mr. TIPTON was much surprised at the remarks of Mr. Sherman. Each Senator was pledged as an honorable man not to attempt to place riders on appropriation bills. The Senator from Louisiana would not have introduced this matter unless he had assurance that it would be considered germane by the majority of the Senate. Mr. Tipton quoted from Governor Geary's message disapproving the use of troops in elections at Philadelphia. He dared the Senator to go before the people with such an obnoxious measure.

Mr. MORTON appealed to the Senator for a vote on the amendment.

At half past 2 the Senate was still in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a bill fixing the time of operation of the Tariff Free List to the 1st of July instead of August.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REFUND OF DUTY.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that when it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that parties are entitled to a refund of duty paid on goods in public stores or bonded warehouses on the 1st of August, 1872, under the provisions of the recently passed Tariff act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to draw a warrant for the amount passed.

PRINTING ORDERED.

Ten thousand copies of the Tariff act were ordered printed for the use of the members of the House. The same number of copies of the new Postal code were also ordered printed.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

The House took up the message of the President vetoing the bill granting a pension to Mary Ann Montgomery. The Senate having reconsidered and passed the bill, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, and now the House, after a brief debate, passed the bill by the required constitutional majority—two-thirds—yeas, 101; nay, 44.

THE RAWLINS STATUE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President calling the attention of Congress to the act approved July 14, 1870, directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the President certain bronze cannon for the erection of an equestrian statue to General J. A. Rawlins, etc. The President says that no artist is named or parties designated to whom the ordnance is to be delivered. In order to remove the ambiguity, he desires Congress to signify what action shall be taken as to the artist, and fix the amount of money to be expended and, further, that a board of officers shall be named to locate the monument. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Speaker also laid before the House additional correspondence relating to commerce between the United States and certain British Colonial possessions, also copies of correspondence with regard to the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Belgium. Referred.

BRIDGE BILL.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi, at the City of Red Wing, Minnesota.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were read. The House nonconcurred in numerous amendments including that continuing the appropriations, to the next fiscal year, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House nonconcurred in the Senate amendments to the Fortification bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to release 2 acres of land to the Plattsburg & Canada Railroad.

The House took up, and the Clerk read, the Senate substitute for the bill to prevent and punish obstructions to justice in courts of the United States.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Sawyer, Sheldon, and Randall a Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor bill, and Messrs. Niblack, [illegible], and Twichell a Committee of Conference on the Fortification bill.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The House took up the Senate bill to declare and enforce the civil rights to citizens of the United States.

Mr. POLAND offered an amendment, providing that no penalty should exceed one thousand dollars, minimum, to be at the discretion of the Court.

After discussion, Mr. POLAND moved to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules, with his amendment. The House voted, and the result was 86 against 78, so the question was decided in the negative, there not being the required two-thirds.

Mr. POLAND then modified his amendment, changing the proposed penalty from $1,000 to $500, and again moved a suspension of the rules and passage of the bill. The vote was 88 against 75. The question was, therefore, decided in the negative. The bill now lies on the Speaker's table.

RAILROAD BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad bill made a report thereon, which was agreed to. The House took up

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

On the Ku-Klux bill, proposing to extend the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* until the end of the next regular session of Congress the vote on a suspension of the rules was 96 against 83. Two-thirds were required to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

YEAS.

Beatty,	Lamport,	Sessions,
Buckley,	McGrew,	Shanks,
Buffinton,	McJunkin,	Shellabarger,
Butler (Tenn.),	Mercur,	Smith, H. Boardman (N. Y.),
Coburn,	Merriam,	Smith J. A. (O.)
Conger,	Monroe,	Sprague,
Creely,	Myers, Leonard	Starkweather,
Dawes,	Orr,	Stevenson,
Duell,	Packard,	Townsend,
Dunnell,	Packer,	Turner,
Foster (O.),	Palmer,	Twichell,
Hoamer,	Pendleton,	Tyner,
Harris (Miss.),	Perce,	Wakeman,
Havens,	Perry (O.),	Walden,
Hawley,	Poland,	Williams (Ind.),
Hazleton (N. J.),	Prindle,	Wilson (Ind.),
Hill,	Rainey,	Wilson (O.),
Hoar,	Roberts, Ellis H.	Waldron—96.
Houghton,	Sawyer,	

NAYS.

Acker,	Garfield,	Niblack,
Adams,	Garrett,	Peters,
Archer,	Getz,	Potter,
Arthur,	Giddings,	Price,
Beck,	Golladay,	Randall,
Bell,	Haldeman,	Read,
Biggs,	Hambleton,	Rice (Ill.)
Bird,	Hancock,	Ritchie,
Blair (Mich.)	Handley,	Rogers (N. C.)
Blair (Mo.)	Hawks,	Sherwood,
Braxton,	Harper,	Shober,
Brooks,	Harris (Va.)	Slocum,
Burchard,	Hay,	Stevens,
Caldwell,	Hereford,	Storm,
Campbell,	Hibbard,	Strong,
Carroll,	Holman,	Swann,
Comingo,	Kellogg,	Tuthill,
Conner,	Kendall,	Terry,
Cox,	Kerr,	Van Trump,
Critcher,	Lamison,	Voorhees,
Crossland,	Manson,	Waddell,
Duncan,	Marshall,	Warren,
Dox,	McClelland,	Wells,
DuBose,	McCormick,	Whiteley,
Duke,	McCrary,	Whitthorne,
Eldridge,	McHenry,	Willard,
Farnsworth,	McIntyre,	Williams, (N. Y.)
Finkelnburg,	Merrick,	Winchester—83.
Foster,	Morgan,	
Foster, (Penn.)	Morphis,	

KENTUCKY WAR CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. McHenry, (Ky.) the House took up, and after explanation from him, passed the Senate bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the payment of the Kentucky war claims. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be examined and settled and paid any proper claims of that State for enrolling, equiping, and subsisting the State forces of Kentucky during the Rebellion.

DR. HOUARD'S CASE.

Mr. Wm. R. Roberts offered a preamble and resolutions with a view to ascertaining whether any steps had been taken for the release of Dr. Houard. Referred.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS DISPOSED.

The House resumed consideration of the business on the Speaker's table, which was disposed of as follows:

Senate bill appropriating $10,000 for the statue of General Rawling. Left on the Speaker's table.

Senate bill relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

Mr. CONGER moved to add a provision suspending all laws or rules requiring the use of lockup safety valves, recording steam gauges, pipes to carry steam into the holds of vessels, low-water indicators, and testing pumps.

After discussion, the bill was laid aside until to-morrow.

Senate bill to reimburse the State of Nevada for territorial expenses to the amount of $66,000. Left on the Speaker's table.

Senate bill to reimburse United States Marshals for taking the ninth census in excess of compensation. Passed.

Senate bill to authorize the adoption of a system of general army regulations. Referred.

Senate bill to authorize an inquiry into the cause of steam boiler explosions. Left on the Speaker's table.

A large number of private bills were also taken from the Speaker's table; some of them passed and the remainder referred.

This disposed of all the business on the Speaker's table and the House adjourned.

IOWA.

Heavy Rains—Festival of the Turners—Iowa Reform School.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, June 7.—The hard rains of last night washed out a number of bridges on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, below Ottumwa. Trains are five hours late to-night.

Great preparations have been made for the festival of the Upper Mississippi District of Turners, which commences in this city to-morrow, and lasts three days. Delegates are arriving on every train. Arbors and shades have been erected all over the city, and the residences and business buildings of the Germans are finely decorated. A grand concert takes place to-morrow night. Delegates have arrived from Chicago, Milwaukee, and Omaha. Despatches have been received from nearly all the principal cities in Iowa and Illinois, stating that their delegations would arrive here to-night and to-morrow.

The Trustees of the Iowa Reform School meet at Oskaloosa next Monday, to select a permanent location for the Iowa Reform School.

WISCONSIN.

Supreme Court Decision Regarding Tax Titles.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 7.—An important decision of the Supreme Court in regard to tax titles is published to-day, wherein it is held that in respect to unoccupied or wild land, sold and conveyed for the non-payment of taxes, the constructive possession thereof remains in the original owner, unless the claimant under the tax deed takes actual possession thereof, or pays taxes thereon for five years, and a plaintiff claiming under a tax deed who failed to bring his action within three years after it was recorded, and who had not been in possession for three years, nor paid taxes for five years, was properly non-suited, as the statute of limitations had expired.

ILLINOIS.

Drowning of a Young Student Near Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 7.—To-day James H. Shuff, of Illinois College, was drowned while bathing in the north fork of the Mauvaisterre Creek, five or six miles east of Jacksonville. The unfortunate young man was a son of the late John Shuff, an old and wealthy citizen of Morgan County. He was a most promising and estimable young man. His body has been recovered.

Murder at Freeport.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 7.—A fireman on the Western Union Railroad, named Warren Woods, was shot and instantly killed, at an early hour this morning, at Freeport, Ill., by one John A. Thompson, a notorious character, and keeper of a Mississippi River "gun boat" at Savanna, Ill. Whiskey and women were the cause. Thompson was arrested, and is in jail.

INDIANA.

Lost His Life in Trying to Save His Boots—The Congregationalists.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 7.—Adam Bender, a day laborer in this city, was killed to-day by the caving of the walls of a well which he was cleaning out. A rope was thrown him, and he could have been saved, but his boots stuck in the mire, and were being pulled off, when he let go the rope to save his boots, and thereby lost his life. He leaves a wife and children.

In the State Congregational Association meeting, to-day, the time was taken up with prayer and speaking exercises, and business devoted to the interests of the Society. The attendance was large.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

GOLDSMITH MAID AND LUCY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The race between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy came off this afternoon at Suffolk Park and was witnessed by thousands of persons. Rain fell during the last two heats. The time made by the Maid was 2:22¼, 2:22¾, 2:23½. Jay Gould was trotted out between the heats and made 2:23½.

AQUATIC.

BOAT-RACE ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A boat-race took place this afternoon, on the Schuylkill, between the celebrated oarsmen, William Scharff, of Pittsburgh, and Thomas C. Butler, of Boston. The race was for $500 a side. The boats started from a point below the Reading Railroad bridge, the course being five miles. Butler, at starting, was in advance, but the Pittsburgh man gradually gained, and, at the stake boat, was some distance ahead. In the home-stretch he gradually widened the gap, and reached the starting-point twelve lengths ahead of his opponent, winning easily. The time made by Scharff was 31:27, which is the fastest time ever made in this country.

RACES AT CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 7.—The races closed to-day with a better attendance than on any previous day. There were two races trotted to-day, free for all. There were four starters in the 5-year old trot. The Caldwell mare was the favorite at large odds against the field. Five horses started in the free for all races for a purse of $2,000. Pilot Temple, Red Cloud, Morrissey, Queen of the West, and Bodine Pilot were the favorites, Red Cloud being second choice. Pilot won the first heat in 2:25, and Cloud the second. Queen third, and Bodine fifth. Pilot took the second money and Morrissey third, Bodine being distanced in the second, and Queen in the last heat. Time, 2:25, 2:27½, 2:28.

TOLEDO, June 7.—The second international regatta of the lakes, at Put-in-Bay Island, Lake Erie, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of June, will doubtless be the most exciting event of the kind that has yet taken place upon Western waters. A large number of entries have already been made.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; low treble, $8.25; choice family extra, $11.37½. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 75c; white, 78c. Oats firmer; 55@60c.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $27.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, 13.50@13.62½. Bacon dull; 6½, 7½c, and 8c. Sugar-cured hams 16@18c. Lard dull; tierce, 9½@9¾c; keg, 10½c; refined, 10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and low; fair to good to fair, 9@9½c. Molasses, nothing doing; coffee quiet; ordinary, 15½c; fair, 16@18½c; good, 18½c; prime, 19@19½c.

MONETARY—Sterling 22; gold 113¾.

COTTON—Dull; sales, 2 bales good ordinary, 20c; low middlings, 24½c; middlings, 25¼c. Receipts 408, no exports; stock, 44,974. Week's sales, 6,500. Receipts, net, 1,8.7.

WHISKEY—Dull at 95c.

THE ELEMENTS.

Great Destruction of Property by Wind and Water in Central Illinois—Tornado near Iowa City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 7.—The heaviest rain and wind storm that has visited this section for thirty years commenced about dark last night, and prevailed without interruption for five or six hours. This morning reports came in from the surrounding country, showing great devastation. In the city fences and trees were blown down, and streets and cellars flooded with water. Jim Robinson's Circus was giving a performance at the time, and the tent was blown down, and the audience rendered panic stricken by the confusion and excitement. No one, particularly, was hurt. On the Farmington & Knoxville Roads, leading from this city, the culverts and bridges are all washed away, entirely suspending communication with the country. The iron bridge over Kickapoo Creek is reported as swept away, and great destruction done in the valley. Every railroad leading from here has suffered more or less, and not a train has left Peoria in any direction to-day. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road will run a regular train through to-night, their road being repaired. The Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Road will be all right to-morrow. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road had about four miles of their track and a large number of bridges washed away. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad has track cleaned away in two places, at Hilton and 300 foot bridge is gone. Large gangs of men are at work repairing damages, and trains will be running all right in a few days. At Elmwood the storm is said to have raged with greater violence than here. At Hilton the damages are incalculable; the town is almost entirely flooded with water, and barns, stock, etc., have been swept miles away. The most singular thing about it all is the running up stream of the Illinois River. The immense volume of water poured into the river below has created a backwater, and there is a strong current running Chicagowards. The river is rising rapidly, about 12 inches per hour, and fears are entertained of danger from this source. All in all, it is the biggest washout this section has experienced in years.

[To the Associated Press.]

CANTON, Ill., June 7.—The most destructive rainstorm of many years passed over this vicinity last night. There had not been much rain for several days, and about 10 last night a heavy storm of rain commenced and lasted until near daylight. All the low lands in every direction are flooded, and great destruction of crops is reported. Along the Illinois River bottom everything is washed away,—houses, barns, and stock. To the northeast of this city several houses were washed away, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. Large numbers of hogs are drowned, and also other stock. One farmer reports 200 fat hogs and shoats gone. To the southeast the losses are still more extensive—fences, bridges, culverts, small buildings, railroad tracks, and everything movable, has started on a tour to New Orleans and other Southern ports. Several narrow escapes from drowning are reported, and one invalid, who was compelled to move out in the storm, died of exposure this morning. All the coal mines are flooded east and south of this point. Southwest of Canton, on Spoon River, the damage is reported as still greater, but no particulars can be obtained, as all communication is severed. The St. Paul & Western Railroad is badly washed away. Each side of Canton the bridges are gone and telegraph lines down. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy track is also badly washed south, several bridges between this point and Rushville being gone. The damage to crops cannot now be ascertained with any certainty, but it is beyond doubt that all grain on the low lands is washed out. The higher prairie farms have not suffered so much, but have not escaped entirely. It will be several days before the real extent of the damage is ascertained, but it is now known to be serious. Later reports make the damage much worse even than at first reported. It will take several days to repair the railroads. In all, ten miles of track and bridges are gone. All communication is cut off for several days. Two more deaths by drowning are reported.

BURLINGTON, June 7.—Heavy successive rainstorms, accompanied by thunder and lightning, prevailed here yesterday and all of last night, swelling the creeks and ravines to overflowing, carrying away bridges and lumber yards, and doing great damage to property and growing crops. The weather is clear and warm this morning, with a brisk breeze from the west. The river is rising rapidly.

IOWA CITY, June 7.—A tornado passed south of Iowa City last night, unroofing and tearing down houses and barns, and killing stock. No person injured. Orchards and crops destroyed. A barn near the city was struck by lightning and burned. Weather humid, hot, and showery.

LA SALLE, Ill., June 7.—Another heavy rain fell here last night, and the Illinois River has risen 12 inches within the last 24 hours.

TOLEDO, June 7.—A furious storm of wind and rain passed over this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, lasting about 20 minutes, causing much damage to property and the loss of several lives. The walls of Reno & Espy's drug store, which was partially destroyed by fire a few weeks since, were blown down, burying three men, C. H. Eddy, Wm. Steele, and Joseph Merrell in the ruins. Merrell was seriously injured, and may not recover. The others were severely but not dangerously hurt. A frame building adjoining, occupied as the Canal Collector's office, was crushed by the falling walls, and a young man named Lewis Cooper, who was in the office at the time, was almost instantly killed. He was bowsman on the canal boat George E. Ricketts, and resided at Delphos, O. A sail-boat containing two young men, Ira Curtis and James Williams, was capsized on the river, and both were drowned. They resided at Adrian, Mich. [illegible] one small craft anchored in the stream [illegible] of the city were capsized, and more or less damaged. The Wabash Elevators, Nos. 1 and 2, were partially unroofed. The engine-house connected with them was demolished, and the engineer, David K. Stebbins, probably fatally injured. Another engine-house, belonging to the Wabash Railroad Company, was unroofed, and otherwise badly damaged. The roof of the Union Passenger Depot was also considerably damaged. The amount of loss cannot now be stated, but will be large.

Storm on the Atlantic Coast.

BOSTON, June 7.—Additional accounts continue to be received of shipwrecks by the recent storm. Schooner Endicott, Captain Reed, arrived at this port to-day. Captain Reed reports that on Wednesday he fell in with a lumber laden schooner with the loss of mainmast. The crew were evidently in great peril, as five men were seen lashed to the rigging. The sea was too high to send a boat to their aid, and Captain Reed lay by her fourteen hours for the purpose of taking them off but the gale continuing it was found impossible.

OHIO.

Coal Oil Explosion in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—A coal oil explosion took place in the cellar of Henry Wilxman's store, on Fifth street, near Vine, at 7 o'clock this evening, which blew the show-windows, and contents, and doors into the street; blew out the end of the small frame building which constituted the rear of the store, and demolished queensware and severely burned Mr. Wilxman, who was alone in the store. Several persons on the sidewalk in front of the store were prostrated, but not injured. Mr. W.'s injuries are severe, but perhaps not fatal. How the oil ignited no one can tell. No one was in the cellar at the time. The speculations are that it is a case of spontaneous ignition. At least one barrel exploded. The fire alarm was sounded quickly, and the fire extinguished by the engines before it got out of the cellar. The storeroom contained queensware, much of which was broken. Damage, probably $3,000.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Grain Crops—Recovery of Sunken Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The first receipts of new barley are selling at $1.40. Wheat-harvesting is progressing throughout the State. The yield will average large, and the quality is unexceptionable. The average will be the largest ever gathered on the Pacific coast.

The Wrecking Company has received advices from the expedition sent to the coast of Ecuador to raise the treasure sunk on the Spanish frigate Leocadia. They have found the treasure, and have commenced raising it, with a prospect of complete success.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The probabilities are of cloudy weather and rain extending eastward over New England, and, possibly, the northern portion of the South Atlantic States during to-night. Rising barometer, with westerly to northerly winds, and clear weather, will prevail very generally on Saturday from Tennessee northward, to Lake Erie and the upper lakes, and extend eastward over the South Atlantic and Middle States during the day, and over New England on Saturday night. Clear weather probable for the Gulf States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Philadelphia Gas-Works Employes' Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The strike at the gas-works has not prevented the usual supply of gas. Other workmen have been obtained, and forty policemen, formerly in the employ of the Gas Company, have volunteered their services, and are aiding to keep up the supply. The Trustees have published a card, asking consumers to economize gas, and promising a full supply in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Owing to the strike of the men employed at the various gas works, the city to-night is furnished with a meagre supply of gas. But few of the street lamps are lighted, and the city is shrouded in almost total darkness.

A Railroad Bridge Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The Lyndon Railroad bridge, seven hundred feet long, on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, five miles west of Williamsport, Pa., was burned last night. This will not impede travel, as a new branch was built recently on the opposite side of the river, and trains will go that way.

Reduction of Canal Tolls.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—A special to the *Times and Chronicle* announces the passage, by the House, of two bills to reduce the tolls on the Louisville Canal from 50 cents per ton to 5 cents. There is great rejoicing among the steamboat men over this event.

—A verdant youth of Pennsylvania had for a friend somebody's sister, who was the fortunate possessor of six gold-fish. With the permission of his "charmer" he went trout fishing a few days since and caught a fish of that species which weighed a little over a pound. He preserved it alive, thinking it would be a nice engagement present, as well as companion for the gold-fish. On returning home he hurried to the house of his would-be father in-law and deposited his prize in the aquarium "on the quiet," in order that it might be a pleasant surprise to his affianced. The surprise was more than complete, for the trout swallowed all the gold fish and then turned over on its dorsal fin and died of indigestion. The young lady has discarded her lover. Young man, take seasonable warning.

OBITUARY EXTRAORDINARY.

Death of Adam Forepaugh's Great Performing Elephant "Romeo."

Sketch of the Life and Career of the Distinguished Beast.

Chicago was yesterday the scene of an event, the occurrence of which will excite interest in almost every city, town, or village in America, being no less than the death of the celebrated performing elephant "Romeo," the largest and most valuable of his species ever brought to this country, and more famous than any who have gone before him. Without an elephant, the most extensive of menageries would be regarded as a total failure, and in the possession of "Romeo" Adam Forepaugh has for years been envied among showmen. The animal had been ailing for several weeks, his disease being located in the fore feet, which, from some unknown cause, had become affected with inflammation, resulting in acute pain and a general debilitation of the system, the effect of which had been noticed by a rapid wasting of flesh. On Tuesday last, it will be remembered, it was determined to have an operation performed upon "Romeo's" feet, and Dr. Boyd, of the Chicago Medical College, was entrusted with the undertaking. An examination developed the fact that numerous small bones of the feet had become broken, detached, and dead, and accordingly these bones were cut out, the process being accompanied by the loss of several gallons of blood. No danger on this account was anticipated, and it is believed that the death of the patient was not hastened from this cause, as to an elephant the loss of a couple of buckets of blood would be about equivalent to an ordinary attack of nose bleed on the part of one of the human kind. It was observed that "Romeo" was suffering the most acute pain, and it also became apparent that the inflammation was rapidly extending upward toward the breast. For the first time in two weeks he laid down, on Thursday night, his symptoms of distress being so marked as to convince Mr Forepaugh that he was about to lose the most valuable feature of his show. Early yesterday morning the proprietor visited the menagerie tent, and found "Romeo" lying in the same position, his colossal flanks heaving with quick, short gasps, his eye fixed and filmy, and the further extremity of the trunk cold and pulseless. The sound of Mr. Forepaugh's voice, calling him by name, was recognized by the dying mastodon, and he attempted to raise his head in response to the touch of his owner's hand, but his strength was departed, his life was ebbing fast, his head dropped back upon the ground, and after a few weak, convulsive struggles, he had ceased to breathe, and all that remained of "Romeo" was a monstrous heap of inanimate flesh.

The circumstance occasioned a profound sensation among the attaches of the show, who gathered about the spot, and sorrowfully surveyed the huge carcass. Aside from the great financial loss—estimated at $50,000—he had sustained, Mr. Forepaugh was deeply moved by the catastrophe, as he regarded "Romeo" as the most valuable elephant in existence, attributing to him a degree of intelligence almost human. He had made a study of the animal's peculiarities of disposition, and had succeeded in establishing the most affectionate relations with him. "Why dash it," said the great showman, with a curious quiver of the voice, and a suspicious aversion of the head, "He knew more than any trained horse I ever owned. He knew he wasn't right these last few weeks, and when I'd go up to him and say 'How do you get along, old fellow,' he'd reach out his trunk and take my hand and put it on his forelegs, as much as to say, 'There's where it hurts me; can't you do something to help it?'" And then the disconsolate proprietor went on to enumerate "Romeo's" shining qualities; how he would do any conceivable trick in the ring—stand on his forelegs or his hindlegs, turn on a pivot, waltz, go lame, kneel down, walk over his keeper's body, taking the nicest care not to touch a shred of his clothing with his ponderous foot—in short, do anything which you could possibly think of asking an elephant to do; how, when the wagons would get stuck in the mud, old "Romeo," with the power of a hundred horses, would get behind and push them along with the greatest of ease; how, when he was sulky and savage, and they had thrown him down upon his side, he would lay there a day or two before he would give up, but finally would weaken, and with his pleading eyes fairly beg to be released—and so on with a volume of interesting reminiscences.

"Romeo" has an eventful history, having killed five keepers since his advent in America, besides destroying any number of fences, barns, garden patches, cornfields, orchards, etc. He was purchased by an agent of J. Mabie, in Calcutta, about twenty-five years ago, having been taken from a brick yard, where he was being used in grinding clay. The price paid for him was $10,000 in gold, and he was brought to America along with nine others. In 1853, while south of New Orleans, he killed his keeper, known as "Long John," whose successor, "Frenchy" Williams, shared the same fate near Houston, Texas, in 1855; a third, Stewart Craven, was killed in 1860 near Cedar Rapids, Iowa; the fourth, Bill Williams, was sent to his last account, in Philadelphia, in 1867; and the fifth, named McDevitt, in Ohio, in 1869, completed the list of "Romeo's" victims. In the winter of 1863 he made himself disagreeably conspicuous in Chicago, by tearing to pieces the building in which he was confined, on the site of the present City Hall, and rushing out on the street in a reckless manner, greatly to the alarm of the inhabitants, who brought out a cannon with which to cope with the formidable monster, but he was recaptured before further damage was done. Similar depredations have been committed by him in various places, and his grim hide now bears the scars of numerous bullets and red hot irons used to subdue him. His left eye was shot out in 1865, near Philadelphia. He was bought in 1868 by Adam Forepaugh at an auction sale of Mabie's Menagerie, $25,000 being the price paid. He was held to be worth at least twice that sum. Mr. Forepaugh has been offered $10,000 a year for the use of him five years. His weight, when in full flesh, was 10,183 pounds, and he stood 11 feet 2½ inches high. He was supposed, by competent elephantine chronologists, to be about one hundred years old.

The body has been donated by Mr. Forepaugh to the Chicago Medical College, where the mounted skeleton and stuffed skin will be placed in the anatomical museum. Scarcely had "Romeo" breathed his last, yesterday morning, when Mr. Forepaugh, with characteristic energy, sent a telegram to his agent in New York, authorizing him to draw upon Jay Cooke & Co., to the amount of $30,000, and directing him to proceed at once by the first steamer to London and purchase the wild and ferocious elephant caged in the British Zoological Gardens, preferring an untamed specimen, because, as he queerly expresses, he will be "less stupid and more ambitious" than one which has been thoroughly subdued. The remains of "Romeo" will be placed in state to-day, ready for exhibition at the forenoon, afternoon, and evening entertainments. A vast shroud was in course of preparation last evening, and evergreens and flowers were being collected to decorate the mighty dead.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

A Poetic Eruption.

Some aspiring genius sent to the Mayor a few days ago six pages of foolscap, written all over with doggerel, pretending to give an account of the Chicago fire. This inglorious Milton does not rival Paradise Lost, and he must suffer the pangs of a few more fits of indigestion before he can hold a candle to Shakspeare. The stuff under consideration bears date October 9, 1871, leaving the impression that the author, following the example of Nero, who played on a base violin while Rome was in a state of incandescence, sat down while the Armory and City Hall and several other buildings were in flames, and, with pen in hand, proceeded to win immortality. This eruption can be read backwards just as well as forwards without hurting the sense or spoiling the rhyme. In the second verse occurs the following conundrum:

But what can man say, had caused her to fall
In the height of her glory, and splendor, and all.

We give it up, unless he means fire. He winds up with the following:

And may He who rules the wide world o'er
Avert such calamities from hence evermore.

To which we say amen. The poor Mayor is nearly heartbroken to know what to do with it. He might send it in as a special message to the Council, or embody it in an ordinance, or give it to an evening paper for editorial matter, or throw it in the waste basket, or send it to the Sunday *Times*.

How Miss Grant, of Dubuque, Became Penniless.

A woman named Mary Agnes Grant, who claims to be a resident of Dubuque, visited the Chief of Police, between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, and informed him that she had been robbed of $400 on the train, yesterday morning. Her account of the affair is rather sensational. She left Dubuque on Thursday night, taking a berth in a sleeping car. The occupant of the adjoining berth was a man of seedy appearance. Discovering during the night, by some unexplained method, that Mary Agnes was possessed of a large sum of money, he applied a handkerchief saturated with chloroform to her aquiline nose, and then proceeded to cut the pocket out of her dress. Why the thief should have gone to the trouble of removing the pocket, when he could have abstracted its contents with ease, the seedy-appearing person alone can explain. Mary Agnes woke up somewhere near Freeport, feeling extremely uncomfortable from the effects of the chloroform, and from the discovery that her money was gone. Her visit to the city was made for the purpose of purchasing some stock with which to fit up her millinery store. The Chief consoled her with the sagacious remark that he would do what he could for her.

The Athletic Club.

The second competition meeting of the Chicago Athletic Club, will occur on Saturday, the 29th inst., at the inclosed grounds on Twenty-third street near State. Mr. Curtis, the winner of three medals at the first competition, has been challenged and will, at the next meeting, compete again for the 120 yards hurdle, quarter mile, and running long jump medals. Mr. Cobb has also been challenged by his former competitor, Mr. Allcock, for the two miles walk medal; and it is probable that Mr. Cleveland will have to run his mile over again. Several of the competitors are already in training, and next week the list will be swelled by other promising athletes. A 100-yards run, between two or three of the members who can make splendid time, is also on the *tapis*. Ten members have been selected by Captain Newman to commence training next week for the six-oared crew who are to represent the Club in the Northwestern Regatta, at Put-in-Bay, in July next. As the lake here is so unreliable, a Committee has been appointed to visit Calumet, and ascertain whether or not a likely course can be had there. If successful, the selected crew will train in the Calumet River for the aquatic contest in July.

University Exercises.

The Class-Day exercises of the Senior Class of the Northwestern University took place at Evanston Grove yesterday afternoon. First there was a procession, in which the students of all the classes took part; then an address by Professor L. Kistler as to the standing of the members of the first class. Dr. Haven replied. Mr. James Burbe followed with a history of the class from the time the members entered college until now. After orations, and the recitation of poems, the skeleton of a gigantic elephant was presented to the University as a memorial. The life-boat was transferred to the Junior Class, and the members all joined in singing the farewell song. The dedication of the ivy, by C. H. Paul, closed the exercises of the day. In the evening the Junior and Sophomore prize debate took place in the Methodist Church.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 124 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, June 7.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Atmos.
Night preceding	59° F	......	......	To 7 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	70	29.85	S. W. h. r.	.42 inch.
2:00 p. m.	79	29.88	S. W. h.	
7:00 p. m.	70	29.96	W h	

Everything.

The programme at the Globe Theatre to-day will be: Matinee, "Home" and "The Debutante"; evening, "Rock Ahead" and "The Debutante."

—The residence of John Aurmen, No. 192 Butterfield street, was robbed of $83 by a burglar, on Thursday night.

—The pay roll of the Police Department for the past month foots up $38,709.60, and that of the Fire Department, $16,322.79.

—Yesterday morning a large stone fell from a derrick at the Oriental building on LaSalle street, and seriously injured a laborer named Fred. Myers in the side, spine, and shoulder. He lives at No. 141 North Desplaines street.

—Charles Ragan was locked up in the Madison Street Station last night for attempting to steal some clothing and money from Finn's lodging house, on Desplaines street. The officer who made the arrest was compelled to chase the thief several blocks in order to secure him.

—A meeting of the citizens of the Third Ward who are interested in public schools and street improvements, will be held this evening at No. 488 South Clark street. The representatives of the ward in the Common Council are especially desired to be present.

—A special meeting of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Union will be held at the rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue, on this evening, to consider proposed amendments to the Constitution and for the transaction of other business. A full attendance of members is requested.

—The sudden starting up of John Walsh's locomotive, while he was oiling it yesterday morning, almost removed his right hand from the wrist. Dr. Baxter bound up his wound. The injured man is employed by the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company.

—The Board of the Ladies' Christian Union met on Thursday afternoon at their new rooms, No. 95 West Randolph street, and heard the reports of the Employment Bureau about the Industrial Schools. As there was not a quorum, they adjourned to meet at the same place in one week, for the transaction of important business.

—At dawn yesterday, Charles Peterson was found astride of an iron lion at the corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenues. It took four policemen to bring him to the station house, where it was discovered that he was not drunk, but crazy. Oft-repeated visits to the circus have doubtless brought about this sad change in Peterson.

—The billiard room attached to the United States Hotel, Cottage Grove, was broken into early yesterday morning by some considerate person who did not leave a portable thing behind him when he left. His stealings are valued at $150, and consist mainly of billiard balls. He is respectfully requested to return the spheres or take away the tables.

—The sale of tickets for Miss Linda Gilbert's musical and literary entertainment, opens this morning. As the proceeds are for the purpose of restoring the Jail Library, the entertainment will doubtless meet with the hearty support of the public. Miss Gilbert has been indefatigable in her efforts for the reformation of the fallen, having already disposed of about 1,000 tickets. This alone will insure a very large audience.

—The French Choral Society, of this city, will give their first concert to-morrow evening, in the basement of Notre Dame Church, corner of Tyler and Halsted streets. The instrumental part of the concert will be performed by Miss De Stoppelier, the celebrated young pianist, and Mr. Busseray, the violinist. The singing promises to be unusually good for amateurs, as there are several gentlemen and ladies among the members of the society gifted with very good voices.

—The following wholesale dealers in boots and shoes have agreed to close their places of business every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from June 8 to August 15, 1872: Doggett, Bassett & Hills, C. M. Henderson & Co., M. D. Wells & Co., T. B. Weber & Co., C. H. Fargo & Co., Grunsfelder, Rosenthal & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, Weage, Kirtland & Ordway, McAuley, Yoe & Co., Philipp Goldman, M. Setz & Co., North Bennington Boot and Shoe Company.

—The attention of the police, or the Board of Health, or some other of our numerous authorities, is directed to the rear of No. 15 Frank street. Some four weeks ago the occupants of the premises were ejected because they wouldn't pay rent, and their furniture and provisions were thrown into the yard. The property has never been removed, and the neighbors are beginning to complain about the nuisance.

—Mr. Seth Paine, the projector and general manager of the Woman's Home, died at the Home at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Paine was one of Chicago's oldest citizens, having been identified with the city for thirty-eight years. He was closely connected with the growth of the city, and at one time edited the Chicago *Daily Ledger*. He was also engaged in banking and mercantile pursuits, but he was probably best known in connection with his philanthropic works. He was 56 years of age.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: M. Ferkey, two-story and basement brick, 40x45 feet, Nos. 111 and 113 Mather street; C. N. Meserve, two-story and basement brick, 50x20 feet, Lincoln avenue; C. N. Meserve, two-story and basement brick, 50x40 feet, Belden avenue; William Simon, two-story and basement brick, 25x44 feet, No. 52, North Wells street; Western Avenue Baptist Church, one story brick, 75x36 feet, northwest corner of Warren and Western avenues.

—C. K. Lower, a conductor on the Randolph street line of street cars, was knocked off the front platform of his vehicle, yesterday afternoon, by Gabriel Anderson, one of the passengers. It appears that the latter individual was intoxicated and averse to paying his fare when requested to do so by the conductor. Lower remonstrated with him, and was knocked into the street for his pains. He was severely bruised. Two or three officers combined together, and took Anderson to the Union Street Station.

—A general meeting of the Union Catholic Library Association will be held in their rooms on Desplaines street, adjoining St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The effort now in progress by the Managers of the Library to secure subscriptions for the purpose of restoring the library, is meeting with considerable success; the donations have been liberal, and the lists embrace the names of many of our leading citizens. Before the anniversary of the fire comes around, the library will have recovered all that was lost, and be in a better position than ever before.

—The Board of Public Works awarded the following contracts yesterday: Ogden School, masonry, Hamilton & Harrington, $15,800, less $420 allowed for old material; painting and glazing, Peter Otto & Co., $1,000. The carpenter work previously let to Joseph Magee, at $10,484, makes the total cost of the building, $26,864. Kinzie School, masonry, $15,700, less $100 allowed for old material, let to Charles Moore; carpentery, $10,484, to John & J. G. Lobstein, making a total cost of $26,084, exclusive of painting and glazing, the contract for which has not yet been awarded.

—We are constantly meeting with reminders of the early settlement of the country. Conspicuous among these is the advertisement in another column for the sale of the large stock farm of Judge Caton, in Will County. Thirty-four years ago the Judge turned the first furrow on that farm with his own hand, and it has been one of his cherished objects to improve it ever since. Not a house on the broad prairie was then in sight of this farm. Now, for miles around, every acre is in a high state of cultivation, and the undulating prairie is thickly dotted with artificial groves and orchards, with farm houses, and substantial barns. The trials and struggles of the first settlers are little known to the farmer of to-day, but the fruits of their toil appear in the overloaded warehouses of this great grain market of the world.

RECENT DEATHS.

The Rev. Charles Cleveland, better known as "Father Cleveland," city missionary of Boston, died last Wednesday morning. He was born in Salem, June 21, 1772, and lacked sixteen days of completing a century of life.

—The Hon. Thomas Williams, of Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly Representative in Congress, and one of the House managers in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, died on Thursday.

—Captain George M. Colvocoresses, who was murdered and robbed in Bridgeport, Conn., last Monday night, had $188,000 insurance on his life, $97,500 being in Hartford offices. He was born in Greece, entered the United States Navy in 1832, and since his last sea voyage (1866) has been on the retired list, and a resident of Litchfield, Conn.

—Frederick Gerstacker, who died recently at Vienna, was an extensive traveller in North and South America, and made his residence here the basis of many novels and books of travel and adventure, which gave him a high reputation. He came to New York in 1837, and spent several years in traversing the country in all directions.

—Jan Rudolf Thorbecke, the eminent Dutch statesman, whose death was reported by cable despatch of the 5th, was born at Zorville, in 1798, became Law Professor at the University of Leyden about 1830, and in 1844 was one of the Commission of Seven who prepared a new Constitution for Holland, which the King rejected as being too liberal. In 1848, however, he succeeded in securing the adoption of his liberal views, and subsequently became prominent in the Ministry, until 1866, when he resigned.

—Dr. Horace O. Crane, Surgeon of the Third Wisconsin Infantry during the war, died at Green Bay, the 2d, aged 62.

—Samuel A. Way, a well-known Boston merchant, died at his residence in that city, Monday afternoon, his decease being doubtless induced by trouble with the United States Government, penalties of $170,000 having been entered up against him. Mr. Way came to Boston in 1828 a poor boy, began life on a dollar a week, and dying left an estate of $1,500,000.

—Mrs. Esther A. Dyer, wife of Rev. E. Porter Dyer, of Shrewsbury, Mass., dropped dead in the street while on her way to attend church, Sunday morning.

—The venerable ex-Chief Justice Nathan Weston, died at Augusta, Me., the 4th, aged 89. He graduated at Dartmouth, in 1803, became a Judge in the Maine District of Massachusetts in 1811, and retired from the bench in 1841, having attained, and for many years filled, its highest place.

—Lieutenant Colonel John W. Hudson, of the Massachusetts Thirty-fifth Infantry in the war, and for a time on the staff of General Julius White, died at the residence of his father, the Hon. Charles Hudson in Lexington, Mass., last Saturday. Since the war he had been a practising lawyer in Boston.

—Jean Baptiste Philabert Vaillant, Marshal of France, died the 5th inst., aged 82 years. The Marshal went through the Russian campaign, and that of 1815, and was afterwards employed in Algiers and Rome. In 1851 he was made Marshal and in 1854 succeeded Marshal St Arnaud as Minister of War. He subsequently received the title of Count and was made Marshal of the Palace; and, though an aged man, yet, like the veteran war horse, the blast of the trumpet always revived his military ardor.

GREELEY'S "IMPERTINENCE."

How He Became Bondsman for Jeff Davis—An Incident that Reveals Character.

In the course of his recent philippic in the House, Hon. Dan. Voorhees ridiculed the generous act of Horace Greeley in offering himself as bail for Jefferson Davis, and thereby releasing him from a dungeon. He spoke of it as an act of "unnecessary intermeddling,"—as the "restless impatience of a mock philanthropy." The following communication to the Macon *Telegraph and Messenger*—which, its editors say, comes from a source which is a guarantee of its unquestionable authority—discloses the real circumstances under which Mr. Greeley took the step:

Editors Telegraph and Messenger: Mr. Voorhees, in his recent attack on Mr. Greeley, styled his signing Mr. Davis' bond "an impertinent interference." Allow me to give you the true history of that matter, as I recently heard it in New York from a gentleman who knew all about it. Mrs. Davis went to New York to consult Charles O'Conor, Mr. Davis' counsel, as to the best manner of effecting his release from prison. Mr. O'Conor told her that, in his opinion, there was one way that it could be done, and that was to get a representative man of the Republican party to sign his bond. Mrs Davis inquired who that man was. Mr. O'Conor replied that it was Horace Greeley. She then asked him if he would not see him and get him to do it. He replied that he had no influence with Mr. Greeley, and that she was the proper person to see him. She said she would go and see him. She went to his office, sent in her card, and was invited into his private office. She said to him: "Mr. Greeley, my husband is confined in a casemate at Fortress Monroe. He has been there for many long, weary months. He is a feeble old man, and he is gradually sinking under his rigorous imprisonment. He will die if he remains there much longer. I came here to consult Mr. O'Conor as to the means of getting him released. He has told me that there is but one way to do it, and that is to get a representative man of the Republican party to sign his bond, and says that you are that man. He has advised me to apply to you. He says you have a kind heart, and that you will do it, if you believe it to be right. My husband is dying. Mr. Greeley; may I hope that you will favorably consider my application?"

Mr. Greeley arose, extended his hand to Mrs. Davis, and said: "Madam, you may, for I will sign his bond."

Mr. Greeley was then a prominent candidate before the Legislature for the United States Senate. Some of his friends heard that he had agreed to sign Mr. Davis' bond. They went to him and protested against it. They told him that they had made a count, and that he would be elected by six majority, but that if he signed this bond it would defeat him. He replied: "I know it will." They told him that he was one of the owners of the *Tribune*, and if he signed this bond he would lose thousands of subscribers. He said: "I know it." They said: "Mr. Greeley, you have written a history of the war; one volume you have out, and have sold large numbers of it. Your second volume is nearly out, and you have large orders for that. If you sign this bond, these orders will be countermanded and you will lose a large amount of money." He replied: "Gentlemen, I know it, but it is right, and I'll do it." He did do it, and I am informed that he lost a seat in the United States Senate and over thirty thousand dollars.

To my mind this does not look like "impertinent interference."

SOME MORE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

NEW YORK, May 17, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The manner in which Mr. Greeley became connected as surety on the bond given in the case of the United States of America *vs.* Jefferson Davis, is simply this:

Despairing of causing Mr. Davis to be manumitted from military prison by direct means, or having him assured of a speedy trial before a civil tribunal, his liberation was a subject for frequent consideration between Mr. Greeley and myself chiefly; but I had similar conferences with other gentlemen of like disposition, including Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts, now deceased. When it was at last thought prudent by the counsel of Mr. Davis to apply for the writ of *habeas corpus* in his behalf, the personality of the proposed bail was obviously of controlling importance in the view then apprehended of the circumstances likely to influence its success, an opinion the propriety of which has since disclosed itself. I asked Mr. Greeley as early as the spring of 1866 to suggest the names of some Northern gentlemen, conspicuous as Unionists, who would be inclined to regard such a request favorably, and whose public character would vouch that the proceeding on their part was kindly meant and directed by a spirit of good will and magnanimity, and I urged upon him that I had reason to believe that his own name might become desirable to effect that object. He mentioned the names of two eminent Unionists, and, after reflection, said to me, "If you should find that my name is necessary, you may use it." I accepted it as a trust; as such it was used when it became absolutely necessary. Mr. Greeley's name was afterwards found to be essential to insure the probability of securing the liberation of Mr. Davis; and then the leading counsel for the defence telegraphed to Mr. Greeley. It was in compliance with that solicitation and in fulfilment of his conditional promise, that he came ultimately to Richmond and subscribed the bail bond in open court; bringing upon himself, but not entirely unforseen, a flood of ungenerous abuse, to which certainly no friend, and I am sure none of the counsel, would have recklessly exposed him. A place on that bail-bond was not sought by Horace Greeley; but he was willing to allow the burden to be put on his shoulders, if it were necessary, to accomplish what he and many esteemed a national benefaction.

Yours faithfully, GEO. SHEA.

A Strange Story.

The Washington *Patriot* prints the following:

There figured during the exciting war times in Washington a man named Purdy, who will be remembered, probably, by many who will read this article. He was an officer in a regiment of New York volunteers, and took part in quite a number of battles. His mother, it is stated, was a cousin of ex-Secretary Seward, and through him received his education. In the Summer of 1863 he was sent to Washington on an important mission by the commander of his brigade. While here he gambled off his own money, besides several thousand dollars entrusted to him by members of his regiment to be delivered to their friends. Becoming desperate, he forged ex-Secretary Seward's name to a check for $4,000, and received the money on it from a well-known and esteemed citizen of Washington. Thereupon he immediately left the city in disguise, and, after many narrow escapes from arrest, reached Omaha. He spent all the money he had in a few months, and went to Denver, Colorado Territory. He next turned up in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and married the daughter of Manuel Zapato, one of the wealthiest ranchers in New Mexico. One of his wife's brothers detected him in a swindling operation, and, in a difficulty between them, he killed his brother-in-law.

It appears that, after living with his wife a few months, and wandering into Nevada, he also murdered her, after first securing all her property in his own name, and then made good his escape on the Western plains. He was finally arrested near Lake Sevier, Nevada, by United States officers; but, as they were bringing him into camp, they were surprised by a party of twenty armed men, who demanded the prisoner, and he was delivered up. He was by them taken a short distance from the road, and, after a hasty examination, sentenced to be shot. Half an hour was given him to prepare for death. He acknowledged that his object in marrying the woman was to possess himself of her property, and his intention was to kill her when he learned that she had exposed his operations to her father and brothers at Ogden. After giving a short account of himself, he told the party to finish him as soon as possible, if they meant business. When asked if he had any message to send to his friends, he said that he would "send a despatch from hell and let them know." He was shot and buried on the spot, and thus terminated the career of Purdy.

Royal Coronation in Ethiopia.

The *Levant Times* gives a long account of the coronation of Prince Cassa, the new King of Ethiopia, which took place at Axum on the 14th of January. The solemnities lasted a fortnight, and the first step in them was Prince Cassa's departure from Adoa on the 4th of January *en route* for Axum, which was reached on the 12th. On the 13th a grand review took place, at which 3,000 Abyssinian priests were present as spectators. On the 14th, Cassa made his solemn entry into the cathedral of Axum, where the coronation ceremony was gone through. At the termination of this, he repaired to a palace which he had had especially built for the occasion, and mounted the throne, leading up to which were twelve steps, wearing the crown upon his head. At this moment the company were so overjoyed as to be unable to restrain themselves, and began discharging firearms in the throne-room, much to the delight, apparently, of the new monarch, but to the detriment of the ceiling if not of the nerves of any delicately organized Ethiopians. The close of the rejoicing will, however, in the eyes of Englishmen, atone for the somewhat barbaric nature of the previous proceedings. The eating and drinking lasted three consecutive days, and during the whole of this time the King remained in the room. The people entered by relays of four hundred at a time, and the carnival did not end until 4,000 head of cattle and 5,000 hives of honey, used in the preparation of hydromel, had been consumed.

A Veritable India-Rubber Man.

The Gardiner (Me.) *Journal* gives the following particulars of the wonderful escape of Mr. Joseph Glazier, of that city, from instant death. He was examining a paper mill in Topsham, and while so engaged the skirt of his coat caught in the roll. He immediately bethought himself to throw off his coat, but in doing so his hand was drawn into the rolls. "I'll let it pull my arm out," he thought to himself, but as the merciless machinery pulled at the stout muscles and tendons, Mr. G. found that his arm would not pull off without breaking his neck. Just think of such a situation for a man to be in! Coolly submitting to his fate, he turned his head over on the side to save his nose, and through the space of about four inches he was drawn to his hips. He says as the rolls passed over his head it made a noise like grinding coffee in a mill, and that's the last he remembers. The blood spirted from his eyes, ears, and mouth so as to go on to the dryer, twelve feet distant. He was taken up for dead, but strange to say, he is now about the street. The space he went through was about four inches, we are told, but the upper roll could rise a little by what give there was to an 80 inch felt. The *Journal* naturally remarks that it hardly seems possible that a man could be ground through such a small space and live.

GENERAL LONGSTREET.

He Believes in the Cincinnati Movement and Will Support the Ticket.

A member of the staff of the New Orleans *Republican* recently questioned General Longstreet concerning his views on the pending issues. The General reviewed his own action in resigning from the Surveyorship, and explained why he could not consistently, as a Republican, sustain the party represented by General Grant. In his opinion, the Cincinnati nominees are the true Republicans, and, as such, should receive the suffrages of the Republican party. Traversing the outrages perpetrated by the Administration party in Louisiana, the General said:

Louisiana, one of the States reconstructed under Republican Legislation, and having the same Government that she had when received into the community of States, with coequal privileges and immunities, must have been Republican in her Government when the Federal officers essayed, in January last, to overthrow her civil authority. Now, the reconstruction measures having been ratified by the people, they should receive the respect and observance of all who claim to be true Republicans. Then, if there are any Republicans in Louisiana, they must be found among those who, at the hazard of their lives, maintained the law, and Republican institutions. While, on the other hand, it appears that the Federalists who conspired together for the purpose of supplanting the State Government subverted the reconstruction laws, setting up a new and unauthorized Government, are not Republicans in spirit.

Reporter. Are they, in fact?

General Longstreet. No.

Reporter. Do not these conspirators support General Grant for the Presidency, and those whom you denominate "true Republicans" support the Cincinnati nominees?

General Longstreet. Yes; the former go to Philadelphia; the latter represented the State at the Cincinnati Convention. When I entered upon the course of reconstruction laid down by the laws, I did so without mental reservation. Notwithstanding the general opinion that the laws were harsh, I preferred to accept them as measures of peace; nor did I attribute to the law-givers a desire to be harsh from improper motives, but because future good seemed to require it. You may imagine my surprise when I found that my loyalty to Republican principles was not satisfactory, because in the discharge of my official obligations I defended Republican institutions against the hand of violence.

THE GOSPELS VULGARIZED.

A "Member of the Church of England" is anxious, it seems, to "help the youthful Christian in his study of the wonderful life of the Son of Man," and to assist in making the transcendent beauty and value of the Gospel revelation understood and appreciated by all."* By a happy instinct he has lighted on the undiscovered cause which has hitherto prevented the Gospels from being as well known as they deserve to be. They were written and translated at a time when the graces of modern style were unknown. To a reader accustomed to the ornate splendor of a special correspondent's letter, or to the agreeable diffuseness of a newspaper paragraph, the New Testament is necessarily bald and uninteresting. The "Member of the Church of England" opportunely steps in to meet this difficulty, and the most effective way of aiding him in this good work is to give a few examples of the admirable manner in which he has carried out his purpose. Nothing, it will be admitted, can be more unlike the language of the Gospels than the language into which they are here translated.

Perhaps the most convenient way of displaying the superiority of the new over the authorized version will be to arrange a few passages from each in parallel columns.

AUTHORIZED VERSION.	VERSION designed to "make the transcendent beauty of the Gospel understood and appreciated."
And when she saw him [the angel], she was troubled at his saying, and cast in her mind what manner of salutation this should be. And the angel said unto her, Fear not, Mary.	The presence and the voice of Gabriel filled her with astonishment and dread. There was besides a mystery in his salutation which confused her. The Angel perceived her alarm and perplexity, and hastened both to reassure and inform her. "Fear not, Mary" he remarked.
When the ruler of the feast had tasted the water that was made wine, and knew not whence it was, * * the governor of the feast called the bridegroom, and saith unto him, Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men have well drunk, then that which is worse: but thou hast kept the good wine until now.	When the Architriclinus had tasted the liquor brought to him, he called the bridegroom, and remarked facetiously before all present that he had reversed the usual mode of treating festive company. Instead of giving to his friends his best wine at the beginning of the feast when they were most able to appreciate it, he had reserved it for the end.
Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.	Remarking that a city placed on a hill could not be hid, the preacher exhorted his friends to let their light shine in like plainness before men, that they, perceiving its value and its beauty, might glorify Him who bestowed it, the great Father in the heavens. For, to employ another image, it was as much the reasonable duty of believers to show forth in themselves all the evangelical lustre they could, as it was the sensible usage of the master of a house to place his lighted candles, not under domestic vessels, but in candlesticks, whence they would cast on the household their utmost radiance.
No man putteth a piece of new cloth into an old garment, for that which is put in to fill it up taketh from the garment, and the rent is made worse. * * * No man also having drunk old wine straightway desireth new: for he saith, The old is better.	No sensible man, the Master remarked, cuts a piece of cloth out of a new garment with which to mend an old one. For such a man well knows that besides the new garment being damaged by the cutting, the old garment is not made better by the mending. On the contrary, it is made worse, because the frayed and rotten edges of its rent, not being able to support a stronger texture, loosen and give way further after the new cloth has been patched in, while its faded and worn appearance is rendered more apparent and unbecoming. * * * And the speaker subjoined this other truth out of every-day experience, that no man who has drunk old wine acquires at once a taste for new, for he says the old is good enough.

It would be easy to give more quotations. Indeed, the character of the work could only be completely brought out by reproducing the whole of it side by side with the Gospels. We will only add that the admirable command of style possessed by the writer does not lead him to despise those less gifted than himself. Thus, though he does not think the "Magnificat" worth retranslating, he speaks of it with kindly patronage, as "an immediate unpremeditated song of praise by Mary which, without being altogether original, is very charming, and has been highly popular with all the pious of succeeding times."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

* "The Life of Jesus Christ." By a Member of the Church of England. (London: Longmans & Co. 1872.)

A Cuban Brute.

A noteworthy instance of how the laws enacted by the Spanish Cortes are complied with in Cuba, occurred recently on a sugar estate near Jaruco, between Havana and Matanzas. Article 21 of the law approved by the Cortes June 23, 1870, prohibits the flogging of slaves. Like all other Spanish enactments designed to modify the horrors of slavery in Cuba, this law has been a dead letter. It has, however, seldom been so flagrantly outraged as in the instance under notice. One Pedro Regalado Ortega, formerly a machinist, now owner of a sugar estate, ordered two colored female slaves to be flogged in his presence. In Cuba, when chastisement of this sort is administered, the offenders are stripped to the hips and laid on their faces on the ground; there they are firmly held by the hands and feet by their fellow-slaves, while the rest of the gang is drawn up in file to witness the castigation. The lashes, numbering ordinarily from 25 to 100, are then administered. It happened that one of the victims of this brute's ferocity, managed in her agony to pull one of her feet from the grasp of another female who was holding her. Ortega, who was standing by with a heavy club in his hand, struck the woman who had released her hold, a fearful blow across the loins, and repeated it with a second one on the nape of the neck, which killed her instantly. The brute is in jail, but reasons of such a nature have been adduced to the Alcalde of Jaruco, one Ordaz, that Ortega's speedy release is anticipated by his friends.

—A body was found floating in the Connecticut River, near Dartmouth College, by two anglers, last Monday evening, and it was anchored over night, while the town authorities haggled over disputed jurisdiction.